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DRY, GOODS:

Our lady patrons in all the surrounding counties will fad, this season, an unusually attractive stock

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Every department is well filled with a complete ascriment of whatever is desirable in the list of ovelties new being introduced in the world of school. We are receiving

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TRI-WEEKLY,

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To our friends among the merchants of Mason Fleming, Bracken, Harrison, Bath, Nicholas, Row 2, and adjoining counties, we would say we ar

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We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and the public generally, that we have just received direct from New York, the best and cheapes

STOCK OF GOODS

that we have ever effered in this market. Also, that we have associated with us, as a partner in our

MR. D. S. LANE,

late of Flemingsburg, Ky. Under the new arrangement we have increased capital, and improved facilities for doing business in every way, consequently hope, not only to realize a continuance of the patronage already so kindly extended to us, but to increase the amount of our sale. We invite the attention of both wholesale and retail buyers to our stock.

tion of both wholesnie and retail buyers to car stock
Maywille, Nov. 6, '67. D. D. DUTY & CO.,

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARI-SILK, OR POPLIN, including intermediate prices, styles, and qualities of aim

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TALL AND WINTER SHAWLS. The largest retail lot in the city purchased since

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and selling very cheap, at D. D. DUTY & CO.

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FURNISHING GOODS, in their lines, might do themselves a favor by seeing ear goods, before they buy.

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HOSIERY AND GLOVES. THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST Stock we have over had,

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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. A nice line of different grades, some very cheap, at

CLOAKING CLOTHS. If you want to see the

PRETTIEST AND CHEAPEST D. D. DUTT & CO.

D. D. DUTY & CO.'S.

The honorable managers, through their associate, who has addressed you, have informed you that this is not a court; that whatever may be the character of this body it is bound by no law. On that subject I shall have

something bereafter to say. The honorable manager did not tell you, in terms, at least, that there are no articles before you, because a statement to that effect would be in sub-stance to say that there are no honorable managers before you-inasmuch as the only nower by which the honorable managers are articles, and within the limits of them to conduct this prosecution. Therefore, I shall make no applogy for asking your close attention to these articles, in manner and in form time? For the remainder of the term for which the Vice President was elected. of them are; what is to be the legal proo and effect of these allegations; and what proof is recessary to be adduced in order to sustain

them. I shall begin with the first article, not merely because the House of Representatives, in arranging these articles, has placed it first in order, but because the subject matter in that article is of such a character that it forms the foundation of the first eight articles of the series, and enters materially into the body of the remaining eleven. What, then, is the sub-stance of the first article? What are (what the lawyers call) the grazamena contained in it? There is a good deal of verbiage—I do not mean unnecessary verbiage—in the description of the substantial thing set down in that article. Stripped of that it amounts exactly to these things: First, that the order set out in the article, for the removal of Mr Stanton, if executed, would have been a vio-lation of the tenure of office act; second, that it was a violation of the tenure-of-office act third, that it was an intentional violation of the tenure-of office act: fourth that it was a violation of the Constitution of the United States; and, fifth, that it was by the President intended to be so; or, to draw all these into one sentence—which I hope may be intelligible and clear enough— I suppose the substance of this first artigle is, that the order for the re-moval of Mr. Stanton was, and was intended to be, a violation of the tenure of office act, and was, and was intended to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States. These are the allegations which it is necessary for the

honorable managers to make out in order to Now, there is a question involved here which enters deeply, as I have already intieight articles of this to invite the attention of the Court. That amine this and the other articles, that a deep, indefaceable, and material wound has

een attempted to be inflicted on the Consti-[The reporter will not vouch for the accuacy of this sentence, on account of the im-

sibility of hearing.] I must ask your attention, therefore, to the question of the first section of the tenure of office act. It is as Senators know, but dry tion, and no doubt will receive it.

Allow me in the first place to read it: "That every person hold ng any civil offic to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every such office, and shall became duly nalified to act therein, is and shall be enti-

ed to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provid

Then comes what is otherwise provided: "Provided that the Secretaries of State. of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the At torney General, shall hold their offices respec tively for and during the term of the Prestnent by whom they may have been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the

Here is a section, a part of which applies to all civil officers, as well to those then in ice as to those who should thereafter be appointed. And the body of this section con tains a declaration that every Such officer (that is, if he is now in office) and shall be that is, if he shall be hereafter appointed to office) entitled to hold until another is ap-pointed and qualified in his place. That is the body of the section. But out of that body of the ecction it is explicitly declared that there is to be excepted a particular class of officers as to whom something is otherwise

provided, that is, a different rule is to be made Now, the Senate will perceive that in the body of the section every other, as well as those then holding office as those here fler to be appointed, is included. The language is "every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and ever person who shall hereafter be appointed is and shall be entitled to hold," &c. It affects the present. It sweeps over all who are in office. It includes them all, by its terms, as well as those who may hereafter be appointed But when you come to the proviso, the first noticeable thing is, that that language is not used. It is not that every Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of War, &c. is to hold his office. It fixes a rule for the future only, and the question whether any particular Sectory comes within that rule is a quest whether he comes within the general des

tion contained in the proviso. There is nothing to bring him within the proviso there is no express declaration, as in the body of the section, that he is, and hereafter shall be entitled to hold his office. &c.—nothing to bring him within the body of the proviso-except the description, and the question is, whether the provise contains, applies to and includes this case. Now, let us seem if

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, etc., "shall hold their offices reely for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been ap pointed, and one month thereafter. The first inquiry which arises on this language is this: As to what is meant by for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed." Mr. Stanton ap pears, by the commission which has been put in the case by the honorable managers, to have been appointed during the first term of President Lincoln, in January 1862 better part of the language: "during the languages and the President by whom they me whate are ap-pointed," applicable to Mr. Stanton's case? That depends whether a person expounding

cation of that statement:
"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or nability to discharge the pow-r and duties of he said office, the same shall devolve on the ent, like the Vice President, is elected for the term of four years, and each is elected r the same term, the President is not to hold his office absolutely during four years. The limit of four years is not an absolute limit. There is a conditional limit, as the lawyers term it, 'mposed; and when, according to the second passage which I have read, the Presiclothed by the House of Representatives is an dent dies, or is removed, then his term of four authority to present here at your bar certain years for which he was elected, and during duct this prosecution. Therefore, I shall long live terminates, and the office devolved make no apology for asking your close atten-

don't pears if mot anome emfed; but, if so also good the considered as and one month after, in case of death or other pears of the confidence of the considered as within this act. This law because that the confidence of the considered as within this act. This law because the considered as the considered as within this act. This law because the considered as the co

vice concerning questions arising in the Department of War, but that he may call upon him for advice concerning questions which are a part of the duty of the President, and the Hon Senator from Ohio and the Hon Senator from Ohio wisconsin, and the Hon Senator from Ohio

curive departments on any subject relatapply to the present President. office of these principal officers, or relating to the duties of the President himself." At all of State And if I supposed put upon the Constitution from the begin-

Iministration of the laws, as well as by their organization of the departments, and in the

is to do it under the President's instructions and directions. Let me'repeat. The Secretary of War and the other Secretaries, the ostmaster General and the Attorney Generdare deemed to be the assistants of the President in toe performance of his great duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and they are to speak and act for him. Now, do not those suggestions or views show why this class of officers, were excepted out of the tenure of office act? They were to be the advisers of the President; they were to he the immediate, confidential assistants of the President, for whom he was to be responsible, and in whom he was expected to repose the gravest honor, trust and confidence. Perefore it was that this act has connected the tenure of office of these officers with that of the President, by whom they were ap-pointed. It says, in fact, that, as the Secrearies who were appointed by some particula President, they shall continue to hold their office during the term of that President; but that as to Secretaries who are in office, and who are not appointed by any President now n office Congress has nothing to say, and

leave then as they stand. I subm Senators, that that is the natural and thaving regard to the character of these officers) the necessary interpretation of the tenure of effice act; so that it was not the intention of Congress to compel the President o continue is office a Secretary not appointed

Fortunately, however, we have not only those means of interpreting this law which I have almost to hamely, the language of the act—but we have excisive evidence of what was intended and addressed by the law, in each drained of Congress, at the time it was passed. In order to make this more apparent, and its just weight more evident, allow me to state—what is very fashing, undoubtedly, to Senators, but which I. Web to recall to their Senators, but which I. Web to recall to their construing it. So that, in order to maintain the substance of this article, without which it as Senators, but which I. Web to recall to their construing it. So that, in order to maintain the substance of this article, without which it as Senators will received, originally excluded these offected all attempts, to prescribe, the tenure of office for them. So the bill went for the flowe of Representatives. It was not within it and the construing the form that part of the Government, going back to a very carry fashing it before you) a practice on the shall not a recent of the Government, going back to a very carry fashing it before you) a practice on the shall being it before you) a practice on the shall be its within the substance of the Government, going back to a very carry fashing it before you) a practice on the back of the Government, going back to a very carry fashing it before you) a practice on the shall be its like and to a recent form that low a very carry fashing it before you) a practice on the part of the Government, going back to a very carry fashing it before you) a practice on the part of the Government, going back to a very carry fashing it before you) a practice on the part of the Government, going back to a very carry fashing it before you) a practice on the part of the Government, going back to a very carry fashing it will be intended to a very carry fashing of the Government, going back to a very carry fashing of the Government, going back to a very carry day, and the mounter of the Government, going back to a very carry the mounted of the construing it. So that, is order to maintain the substance of this application of the Government, going ba

REKLY MAYSVIIIR RAG

departments until the end of his term, and who would hold over to the next term a compromise was made, by which a further amendment is added to this portion of the bill, so that the term of office of heads of departments that the term of office of heads of departments by examination into this law himself, but by the came to the conclusion, not merely by examination into this law himself, but by the came to the advice which the Constitution

called upon by the President for advice respecting—(that is the language of the Constinot legislated with a view to any person, or to pecting—(that is the language of the Constitution)—respecting their several duties; note any President, and, therefore, he commenced any President, and, therefore, he commenced as I read the Constitution, that the President may call upon the Secretary of War for advice concerning questions arising in the Descretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Secretar

low me to see if that is not a true interpreta-tion. The language of the Constitution is make this exception; that this provision does that the President may require the opinion in not apply to the present case is shown by the writing of the principal officer of each of the re to the duties of their respective offices shows that hims if and argues truly that it is I relating to duties of the wald not prevent the present President from shows that hims if and argues touly that it of State And if I supposed that either

rents, such was the practical interpretation the wpon the Constitution from the begining And every gentleman who listens to est intimation from the President of the ne and who is f m i.g., as all are, with the political history of the country, knows that from an early period of the country, in the administration of General Washington his we all." I read this, Senators, not as expressions of the country of th ceretaries were called upon for their advice ing the opinion of an individual Senator con concerning matters not within their respective departments; and so the practice has
continued from that time to this. This is
what distinguishes this class of officers in one
particular from any other officers embraced
within the body of this law. But there is an
other distinction. The Constitution un other distinction. The Constitution undoubtedly contemplated that there should be Senate, if, looking at the language of this bill. which were to assist the President in the stances under which it was passed, looking at the language of this bill. Independently of the Senite. This may to him for their protection, for their security, the language of this bill. Independently of the Senite. This may to him for their protection, for their security, the language of this bill. Independently of the Senite. This may to him for their protection, for their security, the language of this bill. Independently of the Senite. This may to him for their protection, for their benefit, may not in that character of executive departments organized, the heads looking at its purpose, looking at the circum the meaning then attached to it by each of may have been now reversed. Outhat I say advice. They were to be the hands and the voice of the President. And, accordingly, that has been so practiced from the beginning and is countenanced directly and explicitly by the legislation of Congress in the organization of the depirtments, and in the organization of the departments, and in the act which constitutes the Department of War. That act provides, as Senators will remember, is that the issuing of the order, which is set out in the article, was a violation of the tenure of office act. It is perfectly in so many words, that the Secretary of War is to discharge such duties, within a certain general description there given, as shall be assigned to him by the President, and that he that may have been exercised contrary to the provisions of this let shall be deemed a high misdemeanor. Well, in the first place, no removal has been proved. They set out the order of removal. If Mr. Stanton had obeyed that order, it would have been a removal.

on looking at it, does not allege simply that that the order for the removal of Mr. Stanton was a violation of the tenure of office act. The honorable House of Representatives has not by its articles attempted, in other words

question of construction here, and a question power of the President as it and occasion as to what the meaning of this law was, a question whether it is applicable to Mr. Stanquestion whether it is app those heads of interpreting this law which a propose of the act and the eviden object and purpose of the act but we have occasive evidence of what was intended and haderstood by the law, in each firmuch of Congess, at the time it was

THE OP_NING SPECH OF MR CCR.

The option of the President of the committee of the committee

should be required in all removals from office, except in the case of heads of departments. The H use amended the bill of the Senate so as to extend this requirement to the heads of departments as well as to other officers. The committee of conference has agreed that the Senate shall accept the amendment of the House; but, inasmuch as this would compel the President to k-ep around him heads of departments until the end of his term, and who would hold over to the next term a componise was made, by which a further amend-through; and he came to the construe to their removal, whenever there was an occasion for it, the President used his power, that law, to see whether it applies to the tenure of office act, and to those octation and laws of the country have put into his hands to enable him to come to a departments until the end of his term, and who would hold over to the next term a componise was made, by which a further amend-through; and he came to the construe to their removal, whenever there was an occasion for it, the President used his power, I have now given the considerations applied to the tenure of office act, and to those allegations that the President violated—knowingly violated—the Constitution of the United States, in the order for the removal, whenever there was an occasion for it, the President used his power, I have now given the considerations applied to the tenure of office act, and to those country have put into the country have put into the country have put into the country have put the country have put into the country have put into the country have put the senate was in session occasion for it, the President used his power, there are no occasion for it, the President used his power, there are no occasion for it, the President used his power, the course of that law, to see whether it applies to the time the Senate was in the course of the country have put in the country have who appointed them, allowing those heads of resorting to the advice which the Constitution the President that it should be brought into departments one month longer, in which, in and laws of the country enable him to call court, and that I now propose to open to your

case of a Secretary of War. holding, by the terms of his commission, "during the pleasure of the President," and holding under the act of 1789, which crea-ted that department, and which, although it

under the law of 1789, and the tenure of office ed by the law-created after great debate. President could have removed such a Why not? Certainly, there is nothing in the tation has provided—but a question how vacancies may be created, which is a totally distinct question. Whatever may be thought of the soundness of the conclusion arrived at, of the soundness of the conclusion arrived at, after great debate, in 1789, concerning the law, should you not deem it your sacred duty power of removal from office, no one. I suppose, will question the fact that a condition was arrived at and that that condition was that the Constitution of the United States had

logy of the legislation of the country will deny Consider, if you please, what the dec sion was: That the Constitution had lodged this power in the President; that he was to exercise it; that the Senate had not and could session, and the President had this power, at

within this act, and unless this act gave. Mr. Stanton a tenure of office, his removal would not have been contrary to the provisions of the act.

But this article, as Senators will perceive.

But this article, as Senators will perceive.

s not essential, in order to his vindication from this charge, to go further into this subject. The President, nevertheless, takes a proader view of the matter, and it is due to

which he was to hold, provided he should so long live, terminates, and the office devolved on the Vice President. For what period of time? For the remainder of the term for which the Wise President was elected.

There is no more propriety under this provision of the Constitution of the

been declared by the judicial authority not to be binding. But it is evident that that is broad a statement of the civil and moral duty incumbent either upon private citizene er npon public officers. Because, if this be the imply that he has that power by making a provision for what shall happen in case he exercises i. That is the case which is under consideration. The greating is ander consideration. The greating is an exercise of the duty there never could be a decree that the provision for what shall happen in case he exercises in the case which is under consideration. The greating is an exercise of the duty there never could be a decree that the provision for what shall happen in case he can be raised upon it. does not directly confor on the President the | measure of the duty there never could be a de moral duty, but that it may be and has been a high and patriotic duty in a citizen to raise Senire.

Senire.

in the lion the parriotism or the propriety of John Constitution of the United States to prohibit Hampilen's act when he brought the question The Constitution has made two distinct before the courts of Engand whether ship money was within the constitution of England? provisions for filling offices. One is by a money was within the constitution of England? Not only is there no such rule incumbent that holy and commission by the President upon private citizens which forbids them to m that confirmation; the other is the commission of an office, when a vacancy happens during a recess of the Senate. But the question have been instances in which the highest patriotism and the purest civil and moral liberty required it. Let me was for you, if you were a trustee for the civil and moral liberty required it.

trustee defend what has been thus committed to

dent of the United States. He is to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. When a haw has been passed through the forms of legislation, either with his assent or without in assent, it is his duty to see that that law he faithfully executed. So long as nothing is required of him in his ministerial action, he is not to erect himself into a judicial court not have, any control whatever over it. It that be so, what materiality is it if the Senate is in session or not? If the Senate is in session or not? If the Senate is not in and that therefore he will not execute it is and that therefore he will not execute it . If order of removal. If Mr Stanton had obeyed that order, it would have been a removal, but, inasmuch as Mr. Stanton did not obeyed it, there was no removal. So that it is quite clear, that, looking at the sixth section of the act, they have made out no case of removal within the statute, and therefore, no case of a violation by any removal. It must not only be a removal but it must be contrary to the provisions of the tenure of office act; and, therefore, if you hold the order to be, in effect, a removal, unless Mr. Stanton's case was within this act, and unless this act gave Mr. Stanton a tenure of office, his removal would the power of removal without consulting ple must take care of them at the polls, in a constitutional and proper way. But when a question arises waether a particular law has cut off a power confided to him, and when he alone can raise that question, and he alone can cause a judicial decision to come between the two branches of the Government, to see which of them is right that decision; and on the terms of the complete the settles down firmly in the opinion that the reference to the subject, that the settles down firmly in the opinion that tors who have listened to me may have a different idea about it. But I think they will, in all candor, admit, then, that there is a question of construction here, and a question as to what the meaning of this law was, a preted in 1739; or, if that be considered to the construction of his construction of this law was, a preted in 1739; or, if that be considered to the construction of his construction of this law was, a preted in 1739; or, if that be considered to the construction of his construction of this law was, a preted in 1739; or, if that be considered to the construction of his construction of his construction of this law was, a plain infraction of his construction of the president as it had been interpreted in 1739; or, if that be considered to the construction of the proper advisers, he settles down firmly in the opinion that the decision; and on the terms of the construction here, and a clear idea down firmly in the opinion that the decision; and on the terms of the construction here, and a clear idea down firmly in the opinion that the decision; and on the terms of the construction here, and a clear idea down firmly in the opinion that the decision; and on the terms of the construction here, and a clear idea down firmly in the opinion that the decision; and on the terms of the construction here, and a clear idea down firmly in the opinion that the decision; and on the terms of the construction here, and a clear idea down firmly in the opinion that the decision; and on the terms of the construction here, and a clear idea down firmly in the opinion that the decision; and on the terms of the construction here, and a clear idea down firmly in the opinion that the decision; and on the terms of the construction with the advice of those who are his proper advices.

The construction of this law when, after due deliberation, with the advice and when, after due deliberation, with the stitutional power; and if an occasion ares duty to disobey the law. And the fact that would be declared a high misdemennor if he dis

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lotto or the chartest of the Seiea. In 18th of the Seiea of Seiea

Ohio, at Semestary

to his alls as treding the President's private a Flemingsburg, Ky. Maysville, Kroiba bad the Secate potil Monday

West Va. Maysvil e, Ky. ad I Lewis Pearce, Dr. H. C. Morgan, Mayslick, ky. We take pleasure in appending to the nameron nds and patrons of the Visitation Academy, the two stories of the magnificent and commodious building which has been in progress for nearly two stories of which has been in progress for nearly two pears, will be ready for use next Session. All the disadvantages which re inseparable from limited accommodations, will be happily obviated by the spacious apartments which the new edifice contains. Until how, the Sisters have found it impossible to have dancing taught in their Justitute; henceforth particular attention with regiven to the cultivation of this graceful accomplishment. The well known Professor Pascetus accomplishment. The well known Professor Pascetus (of Cincinnati, will feach the young ladies attenting the school; during the least of the papils to a prompt and docile comprisince with whatever the Professor may enjoin for their improvement.

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Late Mason co. Late Mt. Steelings, Masseille, Ku. GALLEHER, NELSON & Co., es Me l'alek seen leest dirit sonily

CINCINNATI OHIOM TO THE A

This house having been thoroughly repaired, reno

qu unidan

MAYSVILLE, KY., APRIL 22, 1868. THE IMPEACHMENT.

On Saturday, 11th, inst., Gen. SHEMAN was introduced as a witness for the defense. His testimony was objected to and the Senate decided not to receive it. This decision was inconsistent with those previously given by the Court, and if persisted in would have overthrown the greater part of the evidence the counsel of the Presiden had labored so long to collect in his defense. On Monday, 13th inst., Gen. SHER-MAN was re-called:

The President's counsel made some furthattempts to get in the evidence of Gener SHERMAN, in relation to avowals of intent on made to him by the President, but the Sen e adhered to its ruling made on Saturday up. n that point, and the effort was relinquished. next put in, and then it occurred to Senator The inference from his remark was that the Some evidence of no great importance was Jounson, of Maryland, to recall General court had better adjourn for the day. Suggests and ask him the question what purpose the President avowed in offering to appoint him Secretary ad interim. This was the very point the defense had been unsuccessfully trying to get at; and its admission was energetically opposed by the managers; but, on the year and nays being taken, the Senate decided, by a majority of one, to receive the evidence. General Sherman then proceeded to give the substance of his conversations with the President, in which the latter declared that he believed the interest of the army and of the country required the remosal of STANTON. He desired to have the conetitutionality of the tenure-of-office law tested; expressed no intention to use force, and believed Stanton would make no resistance, because he "knew him to be a coward." Mr. BUTLER sharply contested the admission of this testimony, at every step; held a brief conversation with the General during the recess; and, finally, notified him that the managers would require his attendance, probably for cross-examination, to-day. An attempt was made to draw out an admission that Gen. SHERMAN advised the President to remove pared with documentary proof to establish. STARTON, but this question was ruled out. The He immediately produced some tabular progress of the case was walched with eager statements, setting forth some facts connected good deal of excitement was apparent on the said, proved the President to be defrauding floors as well as in the galleries.

On Tuesday, Mr STANBERY was taken ill, and the Court adjourned until Wednesday.

On that day Mr. STANBERY was not present. and his associates were not sufficiently familiar with the character of the evidence still in forth such a torrent of abuse where an argureserve to warrant them in proceeding with ment was expected. Still he pranced and eral testimony, so Mr. Curris announced, danced and thundered and talked of the great soon after the opening of the court, that he criminal, and repeated his accusations about would consume the day in the presentation of the murder of Union men'in the South. Fesdocumentary testimony.

counsel opportunities for more speeches than oratory, Mr. Butler sat down. are provided for in the rules already adopted. Mr. Evarts immediately rose, calm and col-

allowing each side four days for oratorical purposes, after the close of the testimony.

The first document presented in evidence was the appointment of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, as Secretary of War, made by the President on the 22d of February. The nomination was made out that day, as testified by the President's private secretary, but when the secretary reached the Capitol the Senate had adjourned. It did not, therefore, reach the Senate until Monday, 24th of February.

The next document offered was the message of the President in answer to the executive resolution of the 21st, which pronounced the removal of STANTON illegal and unconstitutional. This message was dated February 24th. BUTLER promptly objected to its introduction, on the ground that it was a declaration made after the crime had been committed. He concluded by asking if the counsel for the President dared to offer such a thing

in evidence. This brought Mr. Evanre to his feet in a very timely little speech, which he commenced by saving that he and his associates were not in the habit of considering dares in their forensie discussions. On the rules of practice, or of law and evidence, the counsel might claim some superiority over the managers; but in the measure of daring they cortainly could not compete with them. This rebuke attracted the notice of the court, and created a little merriment at BCTLEB's expense. It was followed by a considerable

wrangling upon the subject. The Chief Justice expressed the opinion that the message was not competent evidence. He would, however, submit the question to the Senate if any Senator desired it. No Senator desired it, and the document was ruled out. Next, the counsel presented a long list of appointments made in preceeding administrations without the advice and consent of the Senate while the Senate was in session. These were not put in as testimony, but were ordered to be printed and laid upon the dosks

of Senstors. The rest of the day was occupied in the intenduction of documents of various kinds, none of them new to the public or important in their character.

At half-past 3, the counsel having finished the business they had appointed for the day, the court adjourned.

Immediately upon the opening of the court the effect that as the trial was an important one, and as the Senators were judges of law as well as of evidence, all testimony offered which was not trivial or irrelevant should be

This, coming from such a source, astonished all who heard it, but it was quickly disposed of on a motion of Mr. Coxxess to lay it on the table, which was carried by a vote of 23 to 11.

The defense then proceeded with the evi-The managers, however, were overruled by the Senete, and the evidence was admitted. It was to the affect that the first gentleman to assist the Attorney General in preparing a case for the court, to judicially test the con-

stitutionality of the civil tenure of office law, Mr. MERRICK testified that he was employed as Mr. Tuonas' counsel, but subsequently several reports of the St. Louis speech.

final decision.

E. O. PERRINE, who was Secretary of the Philadelphia Convention of August, 1866, was created quite a buzz of excitement in the ga!- declares that "the Democratic party has not, principles, need fear no ostracism. But the then put on the stand, and the defense stated that they expected to prove by him that on the day of Thomas' appointment the President able Secretary came forward behind a pair of war, or because he is what is called a Union which brought the country to its present told him that Thomas' was in quiet possession gold spectacles, and stood up, straight as a man." When the party adopts that rule, I wretched political condition, having nothing to of the War Office; that his appointment was merely temporary, and it was the President's intention to send in the name of some one at once to the Senate for confirmation. This 1861. He had been in the Cabinet ever since, form hostility to the Democratic party, make cratic party ought to elevate him to office in was objected to and ruled out by the Senate. At this point the principal scene of the day occurred, when, at quarte past 4 o'clock, which induced the President to send for Gen. all who opposed the war are traitors and Mr. Evaris rose and said the President's counsel were not prepared to proceed further by his son that certain military movements an unusual degree of assurance if they expect with the introduction of testimony to-day.

Mr. BUTLER jamped to his feet very quickly and delivered a speech of twenty minutes duration, the like of which has never before been heard on an impeachment trial or any this was an effort to carry into effect the declarations made by the Democrats in the House, that the trial would be prolonged until the end of President Johnson's term of office. He jumped about the floor and moved every limb and muscle of his body, like frogs pricked up his ears and was prompt with an

in the pangs of vivisection. He charged the President with every murder that had been committed, and was being committed in the South, and said these outrages upon the Union people would be continued until the great criminal was removed from office. At this point SUMNER put in a loud " That's

so !" and the galleries attempted a demonstration of applause, which, however, was quickly stopped.

Thus encouraged, BUTLER went on thunder ing and roaring forth his denunciations of the President, charging on him the resposibility for treasury frauds, which be said he was preinterest throughout the day, and at times a with the sale of Government gold, which, he the Government.

The Senate had now began to wonder rather than to listen. Everybody stared at the impassioned gesticulator, and many thought he must have forgotten where he was and what was the occasion which had called senden looked at him with utter disgust. Previous to this, however, some time had SUMNER smiled approval, and the Democrats been consumed in a discussion of the attempt smiled amusement and derision. After 20 made on Monday to give the managers and minutes of this most extraordinary style of

It came up as a motion of Mr. Summer to al- lected, and was proceeding to a very sharp how such of the managers and counsel as are rebuke of Mr. Butler, whose speech he charcrowded out by the rules, to print their argn- acterized as a harangue, when Mr. Cameron ments as part of the proceedings of the court. appealed to the Chair to know if it was in For this Mr. Courses moved a substitute, order to apply the word " harangue." There was a scene of confusion just here

which threatened to have a serious terminaadjourn, coming from Mr. Perry, of Connecticut. This was evidently a welcome sound to him, and he made the best possible use of it to help himself and the Senate out of the impending trouble. "It is moved and seconded that the Senate adjourn," said he in a roice which told him how anxious he was that the motion should prevail. "All who are in favor of that motion will say 'aye." Less than half the members present said 'aye. The Chief Justice did not put the negative, but said, "the court stands adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock." So the court stands not a big row the Chief Justice was thanked

On Friday, 17th inst., Messre. Welles, Sewevery moment to be called to the stand. Mr. converse all day. Mr. Randall circulated among the members peatty freely, and seemed to be on good terms with them all.

The first business of the court was the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Conness on Thursday, that the court meet at

out of the official report of the trial.

lution was adopted.

of impeachment on Thursday, Mr. Sunger growd at Cleveland constantly interrupted and unequivocal endorsement of these senti- fought the rehels with bullets until they fought arose and offered a declaration of opinion to the President in his speech and, that the ments. Awaiting your answer, I remain, very ten States out of the Union; until they fought crowlews disorderly, &c.

The next witness, Barton Able of St. Louis testified in relation to the St. Louis speech that the President at first declined to make a speech, but finally yielded to a pressing invitation, and appeared upon the balcony of the Southern Hotel. He was frequently interrupted by the crowd, among whom were many of his political enemies.

George Knapp, proprietor of the St. Louis dence. Mesers. Cox and Manager, two Wash. Republican, testified substantially the same for its utterances; nor do I think you do the overthrown every principle of the Constituington lawyers, were put on the stand. The as the previous witness, as to the intentions editors of that paper justice, when you intitestimony was objected to at successive of the President, his refusal at first to make mate that it is my personal organ, and that stages on the ground that it related to decla- a speech and his final acquiescence at the they do not control its contents. The paper rations made by the President after the fact. urgent request of friends to appear. Mr. Koapp was sharply cross examined by Mr. to the interest of any other individual Demo-Butler, who throat in irrelevant questions as crat. This much in reply to the opening to the politics of the Republican, &c., but he sentences of your letter. was employed by the President on February answered every question promptly, and 22, the day after Mr. THOMAS' appointment. proved better than any other witness that the President was bullied into whatever discour-

be irrelevant.

rogated as to the date of his commission as Secretary of the Navy, and said it was March, of men who pride themselves upon their uni- unmeasured assurance if he thinks the Demobut had not been reappointed or recommend- a vaunting parade of their Unionism, preference to their own men. ed. He then went on to detail the occurrences acknowledge no past errors, "and still think Emory, on the 22d. He had been informed rebels" It seems to me such men must have were going on in this city, of which he thought | the Democratic party to elevate them to office it proper that the President should be informed. He called at the White House next day They give us no credit for the sincerity of and advised the President of what he had our principles or the integrity of our purpose. heard, and also advised him to send for Gen. They still stigmatize us as "rebels," or Emory, which he did. This testimony explains all that appears to be mysterious in other trial. He started out by asserting that the testimony elicited by the prosecution ization in Kentucky at the very time they from General Emory in the early days of the

Judge Curtis then questioned Mr. Welles as to what took place in the Cabinet in regard to the removal of Mr. Stanton, but Mr. Butler

The Chief Justice said he was clearly of the opinion that the testimony was admissible; whereupon Mr. Drake roared out an appeal and a call for the yeas and nays.

A great deal of interest was taken in the result of the vote. As the roll call progressed it was seen that it would be closely contested, and each side mustered what strength it could from the lobbies and cloak-rooms. The opponents of impeachment felt greatly relieved when, by 26 to 23, the court decided to let Mr. Welles proceed.

The Secretary stated that the Cabinet was and the appointment of General Thomas. This was regarded as a great point for the by me. I can forget much, and forgive much; defense, and it encouraged Judge Curtis in the and the man, who, from a sense of patriotic effort to get more from the same source. He then went back to the time of the passage of may have Been his past political record, joins the tenure-of-office law, with the intent of with the Democracy in its holy struggle in proving that Stanton and every other member | defense of civil liberty, the Constitution and stitutional; but Butler entered a very decided objection to this question. Then followed a debate, of more than half an hour's duration, between Evarts and Butler. When it was thought a vote was about to be taken, Mr. Conness moved an adjournment, for which most of the impeachers seemed anxious. This the first time the impeachers have voted for an adjournment as early as half-past 4 o'clock. Mr. Conness said he made the motion by request, as it was the desire of the managers to argue the question at length; but the fact that the impeachers were afraid Welles would be allowed to answer Curtis' question, and they thought it best to adjourn and spend the night in stiffening weak backbones, of which the day's proceedings gave

CORRESPONDENCE

evicence of several.

With Mr. STANTON's consent we place Finally, Mr. DRAKE moved to postpone the tion, and there is no telling where it would the subjoined correspondence before our and the system of slave labor in the South, to whole subject indefinitely, which was done by have ended but for the coolness and discre- readers. We may have occasion hereafter erect a New England despotism over the tion of the Chief Justice, who, amid the ex- to allude to it, but for the present we let it country, and to punish the slaveholding

MAYSVILLE, KY., April 10, 1868. articles have been written by your son, Mr. H. T. Stanton. The paper has been recognized abolitionism was carrying slaughter, and as your personal organ, and as especially devoted to your interest. It is known that the paper neither write for it nor control its utterances. These facts, I think, warrant me in calling your attention to the enclosed adjourned, and for the fact that there was article from the Bulletin of the 9th inst., and your approbation or has your endorsement. But one construction can be placed on that ard, McCulloch, Browning, and Raudall were article, and that is that it avows the deterapon the floor of the Senate all day, expecting mination of the Democratic party, as organi-Seward seated himself next to Mr. Chandler, all Uxion men who continued so during and war-had seen these negroes organized, with whom he seemed to engage in friendly throughout the war. In other words, that armed and set loose, with brutal ferocity the days of Marshall, Kent and Story. however stead(ast a man may have been in upon the people of the South-had seen the 11 o'clock each day. This was carried by 29 tion of perfect equality in the Union, yet, as rebels and traitors, abandoned the cause, alone to the Capitol, ponderously mounts the Mr. Ferry then rose and said that there ap. Union man, it is an act of impudence in him and arrayed themselves cordially with that and, entering the Senate, sits in a condition peared in the Globe, to-day, as a part of to ask office at the hands of the Democratic party which had opposed the war from the of vigilant retirement, like a turkey gobbler Manager Butler's speech, certain tabular party; and that however worthy he may be beginning, and which, in their judgement, statements which were not read in the Senate. in all other respects, the mere fact that he promised to be most efficient in bringing He exchanges no words with his legal breth-He moved that said statements be stricken still thinks and proclaims when called on to about a restoration. Mr. Butler was proceeding with an explana- unjustifiable, and that it was the duty of the with abolitionism in the war for the destruc- gravity that Webster used to revel in. He tion when Senator Hendricks, construing it as Government to suppress it, is sufficient of tion of the South, did not quit their relations weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds, an attack upon the Secretary of the Treasury, itself to insure his exclusion from office and with the war party even when it became apperhaps more. Nature gave him a good, rose to ask if it was in order for a manager ostracism by the Demogratic party. I wish parent that the war was no longer a war for large, Websterian head; and his face is a fine as a candidate for Sheriff of Mason county, at the of the impeachment to make such attacks to know if you endorse this article and justify restoration. They saw the negroes liberated old liver color. He perspires with great freeupon the Secretary, when there was no one the ostracism of Conservative Union men on -they saw them armed and put into the dom, but never through excitement. His upon the floor who had a right to defend him. the ground sectorth by the Bulletin. I have field—they saw the process of subjugation paunch is stately; his cloth gaiters are emi-Senator Anthony said he would move, if avowed my purpose to support you for the working out its natural results and though nently legal; no gold seal disturbs the dethere were no objections, that Mr. Hendricks Judgeship of this Judicial Circuit, and I they may have ventured now and then a mureness of his vest; his blue eyes retreat have permission to defend Mr. McCalloch, but hope I may be able to do so cheerfully and feeble remonstrance against these things, into his brows, and his head into his standing an objection came from Mr. Edmunds, and cordially. But as this question has been still glorified the war and continued to de- collar, and he listens like a phosphorescent there the matter stopped. Mr. Ferry's reso- made an issue by the paper for which you nounce all as rebels, secessionists and traitors, bull dog in a dark cellar. The first witness called was W. W. Arm- asking at your hands a distinct and unequiv- were for "fighting the rebels with bullets, and of straight, brown hair and a face smoothly strong of the Cieveland Plain Dealer. The ocal repudiation of the sentiments of the after they had crushed the rebels they would shaven. defense attempted to prove by him that the enclosed article, or else an equally digitingt fight the abelitionists with ballots." They

> respectfully, your obedient servant, THOMAS M. GREEN.

> > MR. STANTON'S RESPONSE MAYSVILLE, KY., April 13, 1868.

Thomas M. Green, Esq. - My Dear Sir is no more devoted to my interests than it is

approval and endorsement.

and stated that owing to the discharge of that to the stand to prove the practice of the State article does not " avow the determination of who helped abolitionism to do all its mischief .sible to get up a habeas corpus case for the and diplomatic officers. This evidence did trolled in Kentucky, to ostracise all union will make it a rule to ostracise a man simply owing to the discovery that it would take a reserved the right to object to certain portions repudiate his convictions as a Union man," who saw the error into which abolitionism was year to get it before the Supreme Court for of it, if it should prove, on investigation, to to render himself eligible to the favors of the leading him, and, like a brave, true man, had party. Such a construction cannot be fairly the courage to acklowledge it, and unites with At a little before 2 o'clock Mr. Curtis placed upon it. Indeed, the article explicity the Democracy in good faith, believing in its leries and on the floor by asking the Sergeant and never will, make it a rule to estracise any man who, still glorifying himself for his uniat arms to call Secretary Welles. The vener- man simply because he was in favor of the form zeal in aid of the principles and means ramrod, at the witness stand. He was inter- shall be as ready as yourself to condemn it. repent, and who still thinks all who opposed The article is manifestly aimed at that class | the war were rebels and traitors, must have

> in preference to their own tried friends, 'rebel sympathizers," and thus stimulate and encourage Radical hostility to our organhemselves profess to be warring against Rad calism. Such men, in our ranks, would only be agents of discord and ministers of evil. am sure, as a man of honor, you could not expect me to fraternize, politically, with any degree of cordiality, with men who not only professed to believe, but persistently called, me a rebel and a traitor, and whose course I believed was calculated to feed the flame of Radical animosity against me and my party, danger. much less to give them my support for office n preference to my old political associates.

I have given too many votes for Union men justly subject to the imputation of desiring to ostracise men simply because of their Unionism. The Union man who comes into our party in good faith, giving us credit for the sincerity of our sentiments, leaving behind him his prejudices, and honestly intending to ananimous for the removal of Mr. Stanton support our principles, as officially declared by our conventions, will be heartily welcomed duty and an honest heart, no matter what no ostracism at my hands.

I remain, very respectively, your obedient R. H. STANTON.

The following is the article to which reference is made in the above correspondence, and by reference to which the reader will be enabled to form an opinion as to its purpose and meaning, and of the bitter, nauseous, disagreeable; and fit animus of the writer and endorser: WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HELPING ABOLI-

war, led to take part with the abolitionists restoration of the Union. They were not wise enough to see, that it was a war of fanaticism and malice; a war to destroy slavery He subsided. It was too much for the regard for their own rights. In Kentucky, Hon. R. H. Stanton-My Dear Sir :- It is thousands of these men, so soon as they no secret in this community that many of the become convinced of the progress of events articles published in the Maysville Bulletin that the restoration of the Union and the re owe their paternity to yourself, and that other establishment of the constitutional relations of the States, was not the purpose for which death, and destruction, among the people of the nation, and the effort is worthy of his the party opposed to it, and have acted with be added. Below we give a description of the Democracy ever since. Many of them Judge Curtis by "MACK," of the Cincinhad been in the army, were covered with nati Commercial: wounds, but were unwilling to fight longer in in requesting you to inform me if it meets a cause they believed to be unparalleled in its Judge Curtis and Judge Curtis' Speech

atrocity and wickedness. These men had seen the negro forcibly, and against every principle of constitutional right, taken from their masters without regard zed and controlled in Kentucky, to ostracise to whether their masters were for or against opposition to the unconstitutional measures fiendish malice with which abolitionism was triffe. Somber is his vesture, purple is his

frequently write, I feel that I am justified in who did not join with them in doing so. They hundreds of thousands of the bravest und best men this country ever produced into bloody of the country for generations to come; until they have enthroned in the political power the columns of the Bulletin, and I do not tion; until they have destroyed all other derecognize your right to hold me responsible partments of government except Congress, lished among us the worst despotism on earth.

the abolitionists with ballots.

REMINISCENCE OF A MISSOURIAN. During the reign of terror in the present Radical State of Missouri, when bush whackers and State militia contended for the mastery, not only of local control, but vied with each other in deeds of infernal rascality, there lived in the western portion of the State a high priest of the political church militant, named BRATTON. He sang at all the Conventions from Jefferson city to the country towns, airs of every variety; but was famous for his ditty of:

Gov. Gamble don't want to go to Heaven. For fear he'll meet John Brown.

His impudence knew no extremity. He preached, prayed, sung, lectured, and was as generally officious as ever the devil would want any of his imps to be, in matters both temporal and secular-a perfect devil incarnate, for he was always a devil out of

A large number of PRICE's men in Daviess, Livingston, Grundy and adjoining counties, whose six months term of service since the commencement of the war to be having expired, were virtually conscripted into militia service, and rendered post duty. Notwithstanding their presence-and the Col. commanding swore they were as good soldiers sober as he ever saw; but when drunk would hurrah for JEFF. DAVISnightly conclaves were held, especially by such as stood in fear of being claimed equally as friends by the bushwhackers and sympathizers as by the militia-a flight from town seemed to be the only deliverence from the dilemma if the dreaded Pon-TER and his band should come.

Being duly inspired, and with a high of the Cabinet believed that law to be uncon- free government, will be met by me with an and holy purpose on his lips, and in his open hand and a warm heart. He need fear heart PARSON BRATTON duly summoned at the purpose of the nation to impeach Court House, and having duly lectured, preached, prayed, sung, and exhortedproceeded to give an illustration through tion of power second only to that which the means of a brickbat, walnut and a has made Johnson's impeachment necessahammer which he had come prepared with ry." Party sway, administered in this style, -a practical illustration of the parties. Breaking the hull he held it up as rebel TIONISM DO ITS MISCHIEF. - Many good and kernel he next held up as an illustration of internally proved to be rotten and black. certed instantly "went for" the brush and reported over the adjoining country that the bushwhackers had taken Chillicothe.

We need offer no apology for yielding so much of our space to the opening speech of

From the Washington Correspondence of the Cin-nati Commercial.]

The opening speech for the defense was a quiet and grave reminder of a sort of legal eloquence that was trite forty years ago. It brought to mind, in its stately periods, dispassionately, rationally, concisely attered,

Mr. Curtis is a man without a smile or of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and to the pushing on the war to the destruction of the color. He is very like Daniel Webster in illegitimate direction given to the war, and lives, liberty and property of the men, women stature, face and manner. He seldom walks however earnestly he may now labor for the and children of the slave States-and at the in anybody's company, but with a slow, derestoration of the Southern States to a posi- risk of being proscribed, and hunted down liberate stride, leaning on a cane, he comes unless he repudiates his convictions as a acknowledged the error of their own conduct steps, wipes his forehead in the ante-room, bottling up his rage and working his craw. ren. If he is introduced to anybody in any as a candidate for re-election to the Appellate do so that the rebellion was unlawful and There were others, however, who starting pause or recess, he shakes hands with that

Such is Judge Curtis, with the additions

Rising to speak, to-day, there were about twenty books of reference before him. He put his hands on the baise table, looked his gloomy grandest, and began with the manner of a funeral oration. His voice is not strong, graves; until they fought the government into but naturally trained by the temperament of a debt that will oppress and burden the labor the man, and pitched upon the same easy key, it reaches the ear very pleasantly and grives to do no more. As it carried so its calm burden Neither my son nor myself is the author of of the country the basest and most wicked of argument at an equal pace, the minds of many of the best editorials which appear in party that ever had power in any ago or na- all of us left the domain of politice and rose with its cadences into the atmosphere of law. Insensibly we all began to feel that General Butler's speech, which we all had supposed a great performance, had been no more than a smart audacity. This old time man, never in This is what such men have done by fighting a hurry, never in zeal, addressed himself to the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the the rebels with bullets. They are now fighting the supposition that his paditors were all sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who And now, these men after having aided ab- ery time he said "Senator" he made a cold olitionism in bringing these evils upon the chill go through the Segate; for during the do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, The object of your letter is to know if the people of the country, call it Unionism, and past two weeks one-haff the Senators have article in the Bulletin of the 9th inst. ostentatiously make a parade of it upon all forgotten their rank. I venture the supposimeets my approbation and has my endorse- occasions. They claim it as a merit that they tion that this speech of more respect in every ment. I answer the inquiry in the same did not act with the Democratic party of Senator's silent mini than any utterance of Mr. Zeder, as reporter for the Republican, spirit of kindness in which it is made, and Kentucky in opposing the designs of abolition- his own has had fore year past. I did not was then examined as to the accuracy of the 'frankly say that the article does have my ism. They denounced the Democratic party follow it closely enough to tell you the effect as secessionists and rebels, and think it a of it as an argument But it did this, which acted conjointly with Mr. Cox in making up This closed the case as to the President's You must allow me, however, to say that it great outrage that Democrats should prefer Butler, Stanberry, Wilson and Bingham had a case for the court, under the direction of speeches. The President's course then in- does not warrant either the construction you for office one of their own consistent men, who failed to do-it reminded the Senate of itself

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE the President and Attorney General. The troduced another installment of documentary have put upon it in your letter, or the appli- has no part of the responsibility for any of the occasion. Everything that have witness detailed the proceedings in court ou evidence in regard to the form of appoint- cation you have made of it to the Hon. L. W. wrongs abolitionism has inflicted upon the been said before grew little and mean after a the occasion of the arrest of General Thomas ments, and also called Frederick W. Seward Andrews in your paper of Saturday last. The country, on his shoulders, to one of that class Curtis had talked an hour. In all that time COMMISSIONER'S SALES be never changed his place, never faltered for gentleman by the Judge it was found impos- Department in the appointment of consuls the Democratic party, as organized and con- The Democratic party have not and never a word, nor used any undignified expression whatsoever. Judge Chase heard the argument Supreme Court, and that the application for not seem to be regarded as very important by men who continued so during and throughout because he was in favor of the war, or because with the gravest care. It was a study to look quo warranto was not made as intended, the court or managers, though the managers the war," nor does it require that "he shall be is what is called a Union man. The man at the Chief Justice and the solid old pleader, taking his time so tremendously.

GREAT DECREASE IN INCOMES. The New York Evening Past announces

the very significant fact, based upon information received from the assistant Assessors, that there is a general, though a very irregular, decrease in the income tax from last year, and the aggregate tax of that city will fall off more than twenty-five per cent. It is this income tax, with its inquisitorial offensiveness toward every class of the community, that, of all others, should be removed, rather than the taxes on manufactures. Expenses, however, must be reduced before the much-needed remission of taxation shall be really justifiable; and we do not see that our Radical legislators at Washington are doing anything material and permanent to lessen the great cost of their sectional and party rule taking off the domestic tax from a highly protected class of manufactures, with no reduction of duties on the corresponding classes of imports, while still maintaining extravagant and useless ranges of expenditure in maintaining military governments and freedmen's bureaus in ten States, is only a delusive pretense of relieving the people, the effects of which they must ultimately feel with two-fold force. Meantime, the decrease in incomes necessarily goes on under the prostrating effects of such a policy, and the people are still to be annoyed by having their lessening incomes pried in-

Holding one's self responsible to a political party must be somewhat irksome now and then to ambitious aspirants for political distinction. Chief Justice Chase must find it so. He has ventured to claim that in presiding over the Court of Impeachment he had some of the ordinary rights of a persiding officer, and in that claim he has thus far been sustained by the Court. But the Chicago Tribune pours out upon him, in no stinted measure, the vials of its wrath. While in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, it says, his arrogance was insufferable. The Republicans have shown their wisdom in not nominating him for the Presidency. He is reminded that he makes a fatal mistake, if he supposes he "can thwart this juncture his ex-rebel battallion at the Mr. Johnson," and is menaced with impeachment himself, if he persists in his claims, which are declared to be "an assumpis certainly not particularly gentle.

MACAULAY, in that celebrated account of only for dye stuff, and making a bad the trial by impeachment of Warren Hasdye at that. The crust enveloping the tings, has these remarks: "Whatever confidence may be placed in the decision of the patriotic men were, at the breaking out of the the Conservative clement, tasteless and Peers on an appeal arising out of an ordinuseless-but stubbornly hard. Now, said ary litigation, it is certain that no man has against their brethren of the South under a the reverend, I will show you my party-the the least confidence in their impartiality, belief that the war was in good faith for a true Union party; and at once, between when a great public functionary, charged with hammer and brick broke the walnut which a great State crime, is bought to the bar. They ara all politicians. There is hardly one among them whose vote on an impeachment may Daviess county boys. They broke out not be confidently predicted before a witvociferously, stamped long and loud. The ness has been examined." Will any future historian apply remarks like these to the

MARRIED

CARR-MYERS-At Laucaster, Kv., March 26th, 1868, by Albert Myers, O. A. Carr, of Mayslick, Mason county Ky., to Miss Mattie F. Myers, of Laucaster, Ky. Mr. Carr is well known to many of the citizens of Judge CURTIS. He is the ablest jurist in this region as a young man of high promise in the ministry. He, with his highly accomplished bride. leave America on the 18th of April, as Missionaries the Southern States, ceased to support the ability. The vindication of the President to the far off land of Australia. He expects to regentlemen who are the nominal editors of the war, proclaimed their opposition, united with is complete. There is nothing needed to turn to America in five years. May kind Heaven grant him and his a prosperous voyage, complet success in the great cause he pleads, and a safe return to his native land, is the ardent prayer of his old friend and class-mate and fellow-laborer in the ALBERT MYERS. Master's Vineyard.

POLLOCK-KELLEY-In Germantown, Ky. March 31st, 1968, at the residence of the bride' father by the Rev. B. F. Whiteman, Mr. Alfred H Pollock to Miss Laura Kelley.

GILLESPIE-March 24th, 18'8, at the residence W. H. Savage, Edward Laconia, infant son John T. and Martha A. Gillespie aged 1 year, thre This little child suffered much, but has gone

where suffering is no more. NEWELL-April 16th, 1863, Mrs. Etiza Jane Newell, wife of the late R. H. Newell, Esq., and daughter of Simon, deceased, and Jane Nelson, in the 39th year of her age. OWENS-At his residence in this city on Thurs ay morning. April 12th, 1868, Mr. Samuel W day morning, April Owens, aged 41 years. ROBERTSON-On Thursday evening, April 16th at his residence. Minerva, Ky., Dr. Wm. 11. Robert son, after a few hours illness.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Judge D. J. PETERS, of Montgomery-the present inco Bench in the First Appellate District, subject to a Democratic convention of the District. jan25twawtd.

We are authorized to announce W. Perrine Larew next August election, subject to the decision of the Democratic county Convention.

PASS as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Cour of Mason county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY? WHY NOT ?-Serious reflections for young men, is Essays of the Roward Association, on the Physiological Errors, abuses and diseases induced by ignorance of Na ture's Laws. in the first age of man. Sent in scaled letter envelops, free of charge. Address, Dr. SKIL LIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Phila delphia, Pa.

feb4twaw3m1 To CONSUMPTIVES .- The RET. EDWARD A WILSON, will send (free of charge), to all who do sire it, the prescription with the directions for mak ing and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection, and that dread diseas Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afficted and he hopes every sufferer will try this proscription, as it will cost them nothing, and may

prove a blessing. Please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 105 South Second Street, Williamsburg, N.Y.

ERROR'S OF YOUTH .- A Gentleman who suffered learned and self respecting goutlemen. Evwishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can JOHN B. OGDEN.

> Information.-Information guaranteed to prouce a luxurious growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recine for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CREWING

seM twanliprw 523 Broadway, New York.

Elizabeth Ann Cummings, Defoudant.
Having been appointed Commissioner in ti suit, at the present term of the Mason Circuit Cou I will offer for sale in the highest and best hidde ON SATURDAY, the Sth. day of MAY, 1863 on the premises, One Handred and Seven and on half acres of land, lying on the North Forks about two miles below the town of Murphysy ide. Mano county, Ky., known as the Denison Care. This farm has on it a comfortable dwelling house, sta

bles, &c., fire wood, and is well watered with springs, and well adapted to the growth of grain, tobacco, &c. ALSO, ON THE SAME DAY. will sell the farm known as the Robt. Cumm arm, lying on the turnpike road leading t Washington to Murphysville, about three n and a half from the former place, containing the three (33) acres. This is a beautiful little f with comfortable improvements on it.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash a hand, one-third in nine months and one-third in nine months, with interest on the two hast payments. Bond and good security required of the purchaser, to have the force and effect of sale bonds asken under execution, and a lieu retained on the land until all is paid.

Sale of the first named farm: will commisses at 10 clock A. M., and the other farm at 2% o'clock P. M., same day.

L. B. GOGGIN.

L'URNITURE FOR SALES

Having determined to break as homekeeping. I ROSEWOOD PIANO!

a fine mahogany marble top

SIDE BOARD, FINE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SATA - ISIT and several other pieces of furniture. Also a fine

HALF ALDERNEY FRESH MILCH COW

VALUABLE LAND AT PRIVATE SALE

220 Acres of Land, eville, 140 acres of it is another and large grain barn, one large tohacce barn, and is as fine tohacce land lays well for grain and is as fine tohacce. h to the large to access own, and a large grain in the land lays well for gruin and is as fine tob and as any in the country. A good Circular Sill within fifty yards of the land, and, consent of the timber. Also, 71 neres of land lying on both Fork of Licking, 6 miles southwest of 6 auntown, 8 acres of which is bottom land. The on the farm a dwelling house and tobacco is the land all under fence. For further infortion apply to

marawam.

BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Scaled proposals for constructing a good and sub perstructure separate from the maso se entire work. Plans and specifica arned by applying in person; or by letter to the dersigned.

RICHARD WELLS

B. G. MOSS, WILLIAM WELLS, S. A. PIPER, Helena, Kentucky, April 14th, 1883, 87 VOTICE In the District court of the United States for the

IN DANKRUPTCY. In the matter of Francis M. Pearl, a bankrupt, I hereby give notice of my appointment as assume of Francis M. Pearl, of thecounty of Kenton, and State of Kentucky, withha said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the district court of said district. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. Dated Covington, March 30, 68, ap8wlw

TO THE LADIES. Please call at No.7 Front Street, (three doors from

FASHIONABLE -BONNET r anything in the millinery line. Mrs. HUDNUT as just received, a., d will continue to receive during he season new supplies. Also, Hain Nets, Coils. lats, Caps, and many other articles which she will

I. L. PARRY, M. D. T. J. D. DOUGHTREY, W. C. Drs. Parry and Dougherty having associated themselves together in the

to the people of Mayslick and vicinity. VOTICE. e manufacturing and keep on hand, a large

STOCK OF POPLAR SHINGLES.

MEDICAL NOTICEL STA

DRS. P. E. TRIPLETT & T. H. RUNYON. Having associated themselves in the praction medicine, in the town of Minerya, offer there vices to the citizens and country generally. espectfully solicit their patronage. April 20, 1868.

Soddlern.

CADDLERY, VI Edoob SENS An excellent and large stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, WINTER AND SUMMER HORSE COVERS, CUR-RY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, HARNESS, AND TRACES, ... Y.

At the lowest rates for CASHIVALIAN OR TO PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMES

The best material and the most expert workmen uployed.
Urders of all kinds promptly attended to and reairing done with neguess and despatch. Call on JOHN ZECH. Market st., East side, Mayaville, Ky.

Books and Stationery

JAMES SMITH. Bookseller and Stationer.

offers a complete assortment of all SCHOOL an MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY ENVELOPES. fine assortment both white and colored. GOLD and STEEL PENS, all popular brands. A com-lete and well-selected stock of

WALL PAPERS oncils, slates, portative, bibles, te amos books, morocco satchels, willow baske mes, molding, inkscands, memorandum nias, &c., &c. JAMES SMIPHEO C Ms wille, Ky. October oth, 1800.

Cigars and Cobacco igars and comments GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!! ENDERSHINGEN ON PAD THE !!

A nice line of different symbol score o PURCHASING YOUR CIGARS & TOBACCO

add see of lease son linearen. PRETTIESTAN MACHEARE MAYSVILLE ET MAYSVILLE, KY., APRIL 22, 1868.

Presbytery of Ebenezer.-The Presbytery of Ebenever convened in the Presbyterian Church, in Washington, Ky., on Friday night, April 17th, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. J. D. McClintock, the previous Moderator.

The proceedings of this body were charexterized by harmony and brotherly love. The attendance was full, and all the members seemed to be pervaded by the liveliest interest in the work of the Church.

Rev. J. T. Leonard was received by letter from the Presbytery of Lafayette, Missouri. He, in connection with Lewis Hardin, (Elder) was authorized to organ- we are called on to record the death of two of of John H. Morgan to the grave, there to ize a Presing terian church in the town of the most prominent and worthy citizens of mingle with the dust of his brethren and Owingsville.

Ministry, under the care of Presbytery, serving on the grand jury, last week. On his was examined on his collegiate course. the bounds of this Presbytery.

One of the most interesting parts of the proceedings was the free conversation on The work of division and strife which has with Dr. Robertson was both pleasant and after all religious services had been concludchurch with the policies of this world,yet many cheering statements were elicited in reference to the increased attachment to divine truth and to the divinely revealed somer of the church. Some churches have epjoyed precious seasons of revivals, and in most of them there is a spirit of prayer and supplication.

Another interesting subject which came before Presbytery, was a paper, which was presented by Rev. B. M. Hobson at a previous meeting. The subject to which the paper refers was postponed until the next regular meeting of Presbytery, and it was resolved that it be published in the Maysville EAGLE. The paper is as follows:

Westminister standards, as they have been any other busniess that may be brought beunderstood and maintained in the Old School fore the meeting. Presbyterian Church, as containing the sys- Thomas J. Walker, The of truth revealed in the Holy Scriptures.

We hold that they embody the will and the Nimrod D. Thomas. Gospel of God, and that our interpretation of Isaac N. Cooper, them has been in accordance with all the Samuel B. Lyous, Colsinistic churches since the time of the George W. Pollitt. Reformation. We have regarded them, under Daniel S. Barkley, the Scriptures, as the most illustrious symbola that have ever been bequeathed to the Church, and look upon the dangers which now environ them with the profoundest ap- found on our table a neat package, marked celebrated iron, making fifteen hundred tons. her attention for a time, and time and pray. never seen anything richer or more beautiful will multiply upon its shores, and a steady, eright. But we believe that in the life of donor are right heartily given. Mr. Duty has present uncertain and generally unfrequent these symbols is the life of the Church, and opened the handsome stock recently pur- shipments. We sincerely hope the few counwith their loss the ark of God is taken. In chased in the East, and is now ready for his ties which have not yet given their valuable and of the temporary agencies which have the richest and most beautiful goods, and that make that gigantic enterprise a finished sucof the Synod of Kentucky, of which it forms and the best judgment. Mr. Duty is the most of sympathy with those who, in these times of no more polite and attentive clerks than trial, may share with us the apprehension those who stand behind his counters. that the great basis of the Presbyterian Church is in danger.

time-honored interpretation of our form of of the millinery business, is scarcely to do it 250 head bought of H. C. Hutchcraft, Henry government and book of discipline;—the justice. It is the prettiest ever made. Every Clay, sr., and others, 61 to 7 cents.—Ibid. seems from its spiritual functions, into the ingenuity of the millinery mind has been auctioneer, reports to us the following sales arena of civil government and to decide on severely taxed to devise articles so heautiful. at Cynthiana yesterday : Four yearling steers conflicting interpretations thereof; -- to decide We advise all the ladies to give an early call at \$36 30; eleven ditto \$37 60; eight ditto also on the morality of systems of labor, and on Mrs. Hudnut, at her fashionable store on \$39 50; two heifers, \$23 50; five ditto \$26; on the duty of government on questions of Front street. thereon excited our fears that under God's chatisements, the time had come when our Zion must be shaken, that those things which could not be shaken, might remain.

1. Hat with a precipitancy totally unexpected and with a fatality that transcended our fears and that reaches the symbols of truth, the Assembly engages in negotiations for organic union with the New School body, which will doubtless terminate in effecting that object. Now, it is only the bottles and for sale by J. J. Wood and Bro. reproduction of her own annals when we sey, that the Old School Church thus to 1840, a fraud, and thus loses an identity sale by J. J. Wood and Bro. rendered illustrious in maintaining the truth and in the reception of divine blessings, for lo! these many years.

negotiations, when the public mind was inflamed with the most intense political excitement, and when both these bodies,so repellant in their history and in their views, became pre-eminent in that unsancsified strife and congenial with each other. Therefore, on account of the aforemen-

tioned departures from Presbyterianism, and on account of the contemplated forfeiture of the symbols of the Church, this Presbytery judges that the said Assembly is divested of all the rights and attributes of the Old School an examining court. The prosecution is General Assembly, and that, de facto et de gure, those who are in accord with the Synod of Kentucky in her protests, are the true Old School Brisbrterian Church. It is in this view, and for the sake of interests now in jeopardy, this Presbytery does most highly Groves, of this country, one day last week, approve and will abide by that deliverance of killed an eagle on his place on the Maysville the Synod of Kentucky, made at Lexington, pike, about five miles from town which meas-June 1867, to-wit: 7. "

"This Synod cannot, in fidelity to the trust | bill to the tip of its tail .- Ibid. "This Synod cannot, in fidelity to the trust bill to the tip of its tail.—Ibid.

Stuar-N, O., 15/2@16; P. R., 13/2@14/2; Dema.

11/2@16/2; SoftHefined, 17@18/2; Hard Refined, 18@ protect, proterre, and secure the same."

free the North and from the South and who same spot where the lamented soldier had so

CALL AT THE SAGLE OFFICE

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE realize the solicitude of God's Presbyterian often heard the same mournful service per people, to behold once more the true old formed over kindred and friends that his school General Assembly, as it existed in own remains were brought to receive their CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY! this broad land from A. D., 1830 to 1860, last consecration for the tomb It seemed

yet in waiting for and laboring for an organic | had lived in another country. union, commensurate with the desiges of Never has a native born citizen of Lexingis, at present, to stand still." PRESBYTEE.

Rev. Edward Eells, of the Presbytery of was taken with the cholera morbus and sank were as brethren laying their brother to rest. Red River, was granted leave to labor in rapidly. He died on Sunday evening, and was buried on Tuesday last. Dr. Wm. H. Robertson was in Maysville on Monday last in good health and spirits On the state of religion within the bounds of Thursday at 2 o'clock, P. M., he was taken the Presbytery. This conversation devel- sick and died in less than six hours. His in a body. The Masonic Fraternity, of which open many mournful facts in reference to disease was cholera morbus. Our intercourse he was a member, took charge of the remains resulted from the attempt to identify the profitable to us. He was a rare type of a ed, and performed their rites over them. As The Mayaville and Big Sandy Railroad Company, and others, Defendants.

ounty turnpike road company, that a meeting f said subscribers of stock in the said turnpike road company will be held at Mount Olivet meeting house, in Mason county, Ky., on Saturday, the 2nd day of May, 1867, at 10 Lea Gaz. o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of organizing "The Presbytery of Ebenezer regard the said company and electing five directors of said company, and for the transaction of

Jas. H. Meenach. Thos Glasscock, M. H. Davis. George Hull, Robt. B. Hord, Richard H. Lee. Nelson Cooper,

Commissioner The Handsome Thing .- On yesterday we prehension. The magnitude of this interest "with respects of D. D. Duty & Co." Upon This iron is seldom stored, but passes at once is above the puestions which opening the bundle we discovered a silk vest, into the hands of consumers. When the imhave ordinarily agitated the Church. Ques- of a most elegant pattern, with trimmings. procement of the Kentucky river is complete, tions have often arisen which have engrossed and all the etceteras complete. We have business enterprises of immense magnitude er and the spirit, have, in the end, led her of its kind, and our thanks to the generous reliable commerce will take the place of the this expression of our views, we therefore lose customers. The ladies say that he has the aid to this good work will speedily do so, and caused the isolation of this Presbytery and selection exhibits the most exquisite taste cess .-- Ibid. a part, and place ourselves on the broad basis accommodating of merchants, and there are

Grand Opening .- Mrs. Hudnut will open 1. The facile departures of the Old School her Spring stock of millinery on Monday. General Assembly from the Scriptural docbonnets, hats, ribbons, and all the etceteras stock hogs in Bourbon. They have paid, for TY .S. BANKRUPT LAW. assumption by that Court of a right to de- article as a perfect "love" of itself. The STOCK SALES AT CYNTHIANA. - A. W. Lydick,

Advice to all Mankind .- The sure road to fortune is to have people know that your prices for goods are lower than your neighbors, or that you have a much better article for the same money. This being our special object in view, we would say to you all that we are just in receipt of a quantity of J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor and White Pine Compound for Coughs and Colds; the best medicines in the market for the cure of Scrofula and all Diseases of the Blood, and are put up in large

Why not use White Pine Compound, when repudiates her own history,-thus pro- it is such a sure remody for Coughs, Lung nounces her own great struggle from 1830 Complaints and Kidney troubles? and for Garrard, Lincoln, and Mercer counties passed

STATE NEWS.

THE TRIAL OF BOTTS .- The trial of Geo. Bott It is also equally in popular acceptance, for the killing of Scott Johnson, which occurthat she embraces to her bosom those who, red in this town on Saturday, the 4th inst. -if they have any peculiar history, -have was commenced before his Honor M. M. Cassiidentified themselves with the expositions dy, Judge of the county court, on Friday last of her symbols diverse from her own, and and concluded on Saturday afternoon. There who, (even pending negotiations for union,) were some fifty or sixty witnesses examined do not hesitate to ayow, that they do not Botts was held to bail in the sum of two thou receive some of the great doctrines of our sand dollars to answer at the next term of the faith in what they are pleased to term the Montgomery Circuit Court, which was given. "philosophical sense" of the most ortho- Hon. Thos. Turner and J. Davis Reid, Esq., dox divines of the Old School body. Nor county attorney, appeared for the prosecucan the christian world ever become obliv- tion, and Will H. Winn, O. S. Tenney and ious to the events contemporary with these Wm. H. Holt for the defense .- Mt. Sterling Sentinel.

Clark county, was brought to our city in the next hour he seems to have forgotton this charge of the Sheriff of Clark county, and little fact and votes to confine the defense delivered over to the proper authorities. He within the very narrowest limits, So it is day was arrested on two warrants, one for forgery, after day; but in all this strange confusion false pretenses. On Saturday morning he nent, and that is that the Chief Justice in his was arraigned before Judge E. F. Garett, and decisions always carries a respectable number admitted to bail in the sum of \$6,000 for his of Republican Senators with him. appearance for trial before Judge Garrett as represented by Maj. Buckner, or Winchester, ter named Quinton McWright attempted to and J. D. Reid, County Attorney; the defense beat his wife, when she seized a carving-knife,

Eginton .-- Ibid EAGLE KILLED-A little son of Mr. James ured five feet nine inches from the end of its

church, surrender, and it does not and will est civic procession seen in Lexington for 18% not surrender, its interest in the corporate many a day followed the remains of Gen. title of the Presbyterian church in the United John H. Morgan to their final resting place States, for any of its rights in the Board's in our beautiful Cemetery on yesterday. Ev-Seminaries and other property, and other erything that could be done to testify the franchises, ecclesiastical and civit, hitherto high regard in which he was held by his old belonging to it, and guaranted in the cove- neighbors, friends, and soldiers was done, and nants of the Constitution; but will use, as with a solemnity of observance that showed far as possible, all lawful means necessary to that it was not an empty pageant merely, but a sincere feeling of regret for the fate of a 4. This Presbytery believes that there are brave soldier, a sincere friend and a kind the men, who have sufficient understanding neighbor. At the Lour of eleven his remains of the times to know what Israel ought to do, were borne into Christ's Church, when the Timothy, \$2.75 who will be raised up to preserve her stand- solemn service for the burial of the dend was ards, and to perpetuate her organization, who performed by the Rector, Mr. Shipman, in the will come from the East and from the West-- most impressive manner. It was upon this

but a few years since we were accustomed to 5. This Presbytery have seen with gratifi- see him, a bright lad kneeling beside his cation the cordial concurrence of the Southern mother in the same church where the stal-General Assembly, which lately met at Nash- wart form of the soldier was brought to receive ville, in the principles announced to it from preparation for sepulchre. But if his deeds the Synod of Kentucky, and while that con are remembered, and the dreadful years of currence shall be a reason of cordial co- conflict and carnage are brought to mind, operation with that body in their present work, then all is changed, and it appears as if he

God's people, the strength of all concerned, ton received more general and sincere evidences of regard at his burial than was shown on yesterday. Hundreds of strangers from a The Work of Death.—It is with much regret we are called on to record the death of two of this county. Charles A. Lyon, of Dover, was friends Many who had met him in mortal Wallace Evans, a candidate for the in this city in the enjoyment of good health, combat joined the cortege with those who had stood at his side, and over the grave of the return home on Wednesday of last week he dead soldier all strife was hushed, and they The programme of the funeral was faith fully carried out, only there was a much larger attendance than was anticipated. Delegations from many towns and cities were present, and our Irish fellow citizens attended thoroughly honest man in all things. We a mark of regard and respect many stores would be obliged to any of those who enjoyed his friendship longer than we did if they will prepare for us a fitting tribute to the memory of so good a man. We will receive it as a favor if any friend of Mr. Lyon will prepare an oblituary notice for him.

Lewis and Mason County Turnpike Road Company.—Notice is hereby given to the subscribers of stock in the Lewis and Mason and Scribers of stock in the Lewis and Mason desire at his burial.

a mark of regard and respect many stores were closed along the route as the procession passed. In conclusion, we will only say that every mark of respect was shown for the dead (ien. that could have been paid even if the living man had been there, and even if the cause for which he had laid down his life had been triumphant. It was spontaneous, sincere, without bitterness, and without bravado, and such as the most illustrious man might desire at his burial.

This action was instituted on the 14th day of September, 1967, for the purpose of forectosing the mortgages ou the Maysville and Big Sandy Rail road; and selling the road and all the property and chartered rights and privileges of the Company to chartered rights and privileges of the Company; and the creditors and stockholders of appear in this action, in the Mason Circuit Court, and present their demants.

Lewis and Mason County Turnpike Road Company.—Notice is hereby given to the subscribers of stock in the Lewis and Mason

Lewis and Mason County Turnpike Road Company.—Notice is hereby given to the subscribers of stock in the Lewis and Mason

Lewis and Mason County Turnpike Road Company.—Notice is hereby given to the memory and the creditors and stockholders of appear in this action was instituted on the 14th day of September, 1967, for the purpose of forectosing the mortgages on the Maysville and Big Sandy Rail road; and selling the road and all the property and chartered rights and privileges of the Company and the creditors and selling the road and all the property and chartered rights and privileges of the Company t desire at his burial.

"Weep not for him who dieth, For he sleeps, and is at rest; And the couch whereon he lieth Is the green earth's quiet breast."

KENTUCKY RIVER .- - We are reliably informed of a fine stage of water in this important tributary to our commerce. This is the fourth time since the beginning of the year that sion, there has been sufficient water for the transportation of logs, lumber &c., from the upper waters of that stream, and on three of these floods, two heretofore and the present, shipments of iron, coal, and salt have been made. About eighty boats of coal came out in January and about thirty in February, and it is thought as many more are en route now. The Red River Iron Manufacturing Company have sent out this year nineteen boat loads of their celebrated iron, making fifteen hundred tons.

JUST RECEIVED

250 bis Louisville Lime.

100 "Cement of Plaster Paris.
25 "Land Plaster.

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

FINE COLT SOLD, -C. Redmon sold to Dennis Nicholas, of Horrison, a fine colt by old Denmark, for \$325 .- Paris Kentuckian. Hoo Market.-Our Harrison friends, John

six calves, \$20 70; horses dull; no mule offered - Ibid. s 7 19 19 18 PHILE THE LAND SALES .- Mr. John McClintock reports to us the following sales of land near Millers-

burg: John C. Miller, 80 acres to A. S. Murphy, at \$77 50 per acre, cash. John McClintock, his Martin farm of 147 acres at \$102 per acre, to W. W. Parnell - Ibid

THE MULE TRADE. - Pat. Bowden returned from Pennsylvania last week, with report of good market for extra mules; and he shipped another lot yesterday. He paid \$162 50 for 40 head of them, at the sale in Mason of the estate of McIlvain, who was lost at the explosion of the steamer Magnolia.

Six head, purchased by E. B. Bishop in through town to-day. They cost from \$260 to \$600 per pair; one pair especially attracted attention, being 17 hands 1 inch high, and weighing 2,400 pounds. The largest lot purchased from one man were from Major Blythe, of Madison. The; were raised by him out of his own mares and by his own jacks. Mr. Sutherland, of Cark, shipped a very CHARLES E. JOHNSON, superior lot of thirty-eight mules to Pennsylvania last Saturday .- Ibid.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Herald saya: "The way Senators vote pazzles every body except themselves perhaps. It is impossible to analyze it. One day Sumner votes black and the next day white. One day Sprague vote with the Chief Justice and the next against. One hour Morgan favors by his vote allowing the utmost latitude in estab On Friday evening last, Mr. Joe Owen, of lishment of the President's intentions, and and the other for obtaining property upon of voting, one feature stands out very promi-

In Nashville, on Sunday, a drunken carpenis conducted by Judge Simpson and Charles nearly cut his arm off and stabbed him in the back, inflicting severe wounds. The woman was not arrested. TRYEL

Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY E. GRAY. Correr-common to choice 23 00 to 27 00.

Molasses-N. O., \$1; 1/2 Lbl. \$1 10; P. R., 75@85. FLOUR-We quote at \$10 00@14. WHEAT-White (No. 1,) \$2 60; No. 1 Red, \$2 00. GRAIN-Bye, \$1,80; Oats, 15c; Com, \$1 00 to 1 fe Barley, \$1 50 to \$1 60. WHISEY-92 25@2 40.

Provisions-Lard, 14@15c. Bacon, from 12½ to some entirely new kinds, never before offered in this place.

A good stock of the best. MACKEBEL-Bbl. No. 1, \$2 00; do. No. 2, \$20 50 -% bbt, No. 1. \$111 do, No. 2. \$10 50 : 1/4 btl, No. 1; \$5; do. No. 2, % bbl. \$5 50. White Fish, \$9 50. FRATRES-70@750.

Titlow-per pb. 9 to 10c. Canalis-Tallow, 15@17; Star, boxes, 26%c. Sons-American Sice English, & WOODEN WARE Buckets, \$2 75; Tabe, nest three. 9 .ar\$3 do75; most eight. \$5 03; Waih54, \$3 00

Carriages.

China, Glass and Cincentware, to GREAT REDUCTION Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the and material of the Carriage Manufactory of IN PRICES OF

BIERBOWER & ALLEN, CHINA.

I will continue the business at the OLD STAND.

Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and for sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies. REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE,

And at Reasonable Prices. " R. C. BIERBOWER, Maysville, Ky.

CARRIAGES.

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH AND AT LOWEST RATES.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST TERMS! ALLEN & BURROUGHS. Second st., between Sutton and Wall, jand twawly MAYSVILLE, KY.

Miscellaneous. MASON CIRCUIT COURT

H. Taylor, W. H. Wadsworth, M. Ryan, J. B. Poyntz, H. Gray's Extr., and C. B. Coons' Admr., Plaintiffs, Against; NOTICE.

JNO. M. DUKE, Jr., Clerk

March 31st, 1868-2m Mason Circuit Court. RAILROAD NOTICE.

OFFICE OF MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON R. R. CO. NORTHERN DIVISION, MAYSVILLE, KY. MARCH 25th, 1868. Notice to the Stockholders of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Divi-

ORDERED-That a call be made of five per cent on all the private stock subscribed, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Company on or before the 1st day f May, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. T. PEARCE, Preside

HENRY PELMAN, Secretary and Treasure.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

We shall keep a constant supply of the above dur-ng the season, and solicit orders from the trade, mrl4'65tw&w R. G. JANUARY & CO. TCE! ICE!!

Five Hundred Tons

clear lake ice from the Bianchard lake. Will be furnished to the citizens of Maysville, commencing as early as will be required.

Those desiring to be supplied, will blease leave orders with J. H. RICHESON & CO. mr26tw&w.3w

PARMERS SEEDS.

200 bash, prime new hemp seed.
50 " prime clover seed.
50 " timothy seed. For sale by RICHESON & WELLS

Law Cards.

• All persons desirous of taking the benefit of the above named law, are informed that we are now prepared, with all necessary forms &c., to file appli-cations and petitions before the Register, and in the U. S. District Courts, and to prosecute all classes of actions under said law.

All Business Promptly Attended to. " All TAYLOR & GILL, Maysville, Ky. in22 twawly chiv18

WADSWORTH & LEE,

W H. WADSWORTH. JAMES A. LEE Jr

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection of a claims.

jal7 twawly

W. R. ANNO,

Attorney at Law,

CARLISLE, KY., Will practice in the courts of Nicholas, Roberts Mason, and surrounding counties.

*2 Prompt attention paid to collecting. "##

H. SAVAGE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoint courties. Will also attend to cases of Bankrupt in the U. S. District Court.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FLEMINGSBURG, - - - KENTUCKY,

Will practice in the courts of Fleming and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appenls. Office on Main Cross street, above K.D. Weis. jal6 wly Contectionery.

SOMETHING NEW BUT NOT STRANGE!

ster Saloons

GEORGE ARTHURS, No. 31, Second st.

I have opened my ice cream saloons this season for OYSTERS, where ladies and gentlemen can at all hours have them served in any style. They can also get a good cup of tea or coffee, bread and butter, &c., &? Oysters for sale by the can or half can, at lowest market rates.

GEO. ARTHUS.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

FIRE CRACKERS

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

AT THE MAYSVILLE EASLE OFICE.

Maysville, Dec. 6, 1866.

GEORGE ARTHUR.

I have an unusually large and well selected as-ortment of TOYS, designed expressly for the is good and nice. CANDIES GEO. ARTHUR.

FIRE! FIRE! FIREWORKS! PURE AND FRESH GARDEN SEEDL

Our arrangements now are such as enable us to fler unusual inducements to parties who purchase I have just received from New York a large and well assorted lot of fireworks for LANDRETH'S ALMANAC & RURAL REGIS-TER FOR 1808. CHRISTMAS. received and ready, free distribution to all who will call upon us. SEATON & BLATTERMAN.
Rb22 Cor. 2nd & Court Sts.

> PLOWER SEED! Just received a large variety of

FLOWER SEEDS! rom the celebrated Florist, ROBERT BUIST, of

FOR FANCY JOB PRINTING

GLASS

QUEENSWARE,

No. 30 EAST SECOND STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE

LOWEST.

Both at Wholesale and Retail. Give us a call and

AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

No. 30 East Second Street.

Maysville, Kv., April IS, 1808. ial ly

FOR EVERYBODY!

50 PER CENT, SAVED

S. N. MEYER.

At his old stand, Second st.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

QUEENSWARE, CHINA

Glassware,

FANCY TOILET SETTS, MOTTO MUGS,

CHINA TOY SETTS, MIRRORS,

COAL OIL LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS.

and of every other article usually found in a first class establishment of this branch of trade. Best Iron Stone Plates per dozen (formerly

(a) at (b) at (c) at (c

Tumblers per dozen
Goblets

The above articles and prices are warranted as
represented. Come and see for yourself.
Having formed a connection with one of the largest
houses in the West, who make their purchases at
rates from 25 to 50 per cent. less than they can be
bought by small houses. I am enabled to offer all
goods in my line of business at prices which hold out
unrivalted inducements to purchasers.

THE TRADE OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS IS PARTICULARLY SOLICITED.

AND TO ALL WHOLESALE BUYERS.

I will sell goods, in Maysville,

AT CINCINNATI JOBBING PRICES

Watches, Jewelrn, &c.

FINEGOLD

AND

Silver Watches, Chains &c.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS.

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL!

"AMERICAN" and "GENEVA GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES." I will sell them at the following extraordinary low prices:

ilver watenes, Gents and Lanies chains, etc., om 35 to 40 per cent, below ac retail prices.

\$3000 Worth of Solid Coin

SILVER AND FINEST PLATED WARE.

CHEAPER THAN AT ANY HOUSE

CALS AND SEE THE GOODS!

Garden Greds:

GARDEN SEED!

XANDRETHS.

GARDEN SEEDS

WARRANT

decl7twawGns. CHINA PALACE.

ANDRETH & SON'S

ther here or in Cincinnati. Every article fully

R. ALBERT'S

Next door to S. S. Mine: 's Shoe Store.

AT R. ALBERT'S

S. N. MEYER,

\$3,00) at Best Iron Stone Plates per dozen (formerly \$2,50) at

My friends and customers are informed that I have just received and opened

GOOD NEWS

COMETHING STARTLING!

JAMES W. BURGESS.

Den Goods

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DEALER IN

G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY'S DRY GOODS! CHEAP CHINA STORE!

We are now receiving a fresh supply of everything tept in a first class China Store, and are determined Having purchased the entire interest of Dr UNDERSELL James Thompson, in the firm of Burgess & Thompson, I am prepared to exhibit a

splendid variety of

DRESSGOODS

OF EVERY STYLE.

A NICE LINE OF

WHITE GOODS.

CONSISTING OF PLAIN AND PLAID SACONETS, PLAIN AND PLAID NAIN-SOOK, MUSLINS, SWISS MUSLINS. TARLTONS, IRISH LINENS, LINEN The New Cheap China Store LAWNS AND CAMBRIC. A FINE AS-SORTMENT OF

HOUSE

FURNISHING GOODS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTIXGS AND

NOTIONS!

ALL OF WHICH I OFFER TO THE PUBLIC AT PRICES VERY LOW-FOR CASH: CHEAP TABLES—we invite especial attention, whereon we have placed many valuable goods at prices exceedingly low.

WE MAVE ALSO SECURED THE SERVICES OF Mr. A. J. SMITH, SO LONG AND PAYOR ABLY KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC, WHO WILL BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES BEADY TO WAIT CPON YOU. GIVE US A CALL AT OUR OLD STAND. No. 18, Sutton Street, MAYSVILLE. - KENTUCKY.

ENFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. JAS. W. BURGESS. TERMS POSITIVELY CASH. mr5'68wAtwly

CEORGE COX & SON.

GEORGE COX. DEALERS IN (W. H. COX. FINCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Housekeeping Goods Generally, CHINA PALACEL mrilltwaw. Second street, Maysvilce, Ky M. R. BURGESS, C. B. PEARCE,

BURGESS, PEARCE & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ARE CONSTANTLY RE-CEIVING NEW GOODS, AND KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL

WHICH THEY OF-FER TO MER-CHANTS ON FA-VORABLE TERMS

feb26wly GOOD NEWS

Sutton Street Ahead! Having moved to our new and spacious rooms, No BURGESS BLOCK.

r below our old place of business, where we e glad to see our old friends and customers, of for past favors we hope by always having Latest and Cheapest Goods,

and by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of your patronage in the future. We are con-stantly receiving new and desirable goods in season, both Staple and Fancy. Be sure to call at No. 20, first door below Second, Burgess Block, Sutton Street, for the

LATEST AND CHEAPEST STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. apr8w3m McDOUGLE & BRO.

CHARLES H. WOLFF & CO. Importors and Wholesale Dealers in DRY GOODS. S. E. Corner of Pearl and Bace Sts.,

CINCINSATI, O. CALL AT THE RAULE OFFICE Steam stock of Dry Goods. JANUARY 1, 1808.

Jusurance.

OTTH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE

tate and city Stock and oth 1,953,179 75 84,833,543 39 465,249 65 Total Linbilities.

The ETNA Insurance Company is the Trustee of its Patrons to an extent ten fold greater than of its awa Stockholders.

es Duly Attested, Sworn to and Signed,

Net Assets ..

TOTAL LOSSES PAID. \$23,000,000 00

If a a proper estimate is formed of the rain and destruction occasioned by the burning of Twenty-three Million Dollars of property, among people in every grade and position, in amounts large and small, under every conceivable circumstance, it will give a correct idea of the Company's good works, and the value of genuine underwriting. The best is the rheepest,

Fire & Inland Navigation Risks.

66. Agencies in all the principal cities and Towns a the United States. Rates and terms as liberal as is consistent with cliable indemnity. Applications for Insurance will be promptly at-

Branch Office, 117 Vine St. Cincinnati, JOS. F. BRODRICK, Agent.

Carpets. CARPETS!

MATTINGS. OIL CLOTHS.

CHEAP INGRAINS, 25, 35, 37, 40, 50c. Handsome Ingrains & Damasks,

Cheap Two-plys 65, 70, 75, 84c; Heavy all Wool Two-plys, \$1,00, \$1,10, \$1,20, \$,125,

English Brussels, Medallion Patterns \$1.65 Best Heavy English Brussels \$1.75, \$1.85, \$1.90.

American & German Girting Carpets. FLOOR, STAIR & TABLE OILCLOTHS. from eighteen inches ...
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
BED-SPREADS,
CORNICES,
TOWELS and
NAPKINS

Carpeting, Oilcloths, Matting* 10,000 Pieces French, English and American Wallpapers,

CHINA PALACE.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. DRUGS! DRUGS!!

Spring Importation for 1868.

We are receiving direct from the eastern manu-acturers and importers, a large and select stock of DYE STUFFS

de, de, de, de,

WE KEEP NONE BUT The Best Quality of Goods!

GIVE SATISFACTION. OUR PRICES ARE AS REASONABLE

SEATON & BLATTERMAN.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of Seaton & Brodrick, have this day formed a co-

in all its various branches at the old stand SECOND STREET.

GRO. W. REATTERMAN.

Calloring.

LOUIS STINE. JERRY F. YOUNG. MERCHANT TAILORS

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHERS, No. 32 East Second street

TEW FIRM.

partnership, under the style of

DRUG BUSINESS

We cordially invite the patronage of the custo

mers of the old firm, and of the public generally

MEW FALL GOODS.

AND

MAYSVILLE, XX.

.84,368,294 74

60,65,70e,

Extra Supers and 3 plys in most beautiful patterns, at lowest Cin, innati cash prices.

Very cheap at, R. ALBERT'S

WINDOW GLASS FANCY GOODS

To which we invite the attention of our custo

and seek to serve the interest of our customers as well as our own, in offering such goods as can be re-fied on, to

AS THOSE OF ANY RESPONSIBLE HOUSE IN THE WEST. We invite persons in want of goods in our line, to give us a call.

SEATON & BLATTERMAN, AND WILL CONTINUE THE

refer to the most eminent of all

ription of the tenure of office. The last of

act of the President; the appointment, which

is optional with the President to commission

the choice is an advisory action only at a

[CONTINUED.] ion. It may be said that these are plain cases of an express infraction of the Con-stitution. But what is the difference between a power conferred upon the President by the express words of the Constitution, and the power conferred upon him by a clear impli-cation of the Constitution? Where is the that is that he shall carefully consider the question; if he shall be of opinion that it is necessary for the public service that the question shall be decided, he shall take all competent and proper advice on the subject; and when he has done that, if he finds finds that he cannot follow the law in a particular case without abandoning the powers which he believes to have been confided to him by the people, it is his solemn conviction t is his duty to assert the power and to obta a sjudicial decision thereon. And although the President does not perceive, nor

should be of that opinion, then, before this tribunal, before all the people of the United States, and before the civilized world, he asserts the truth of that position. I am compelled now to ask your attention, quite briefly, however, to some considerations which weighed on the mind of the President, ence to this matter, to examine what the theory of that law is, and what its operation and led him to conclude that the power of re-moval was one of the powers of his office, and s or must be, if any, upon the case which he that it was his duty, in the manner I have indicated, to endeavor to protect it. It is a rule long settled, existing, I suppose, in the persons in the House of Representatives. The one was that the Constitution had lodged laws of all civilized countries—certainly existing in the laws of every system of government which I have consulted—that a contemporary exposition made by those who are competent to give it a construction is of very the power of removal with the President alone the other was that the Constitution had lodged that power with the President, acting only by and with the consent of the Senate: the third great weight, and that when such a contemwas that the Constitution had lodged it no orary exposition of the law has been made, where, but had left it to the legislarive power, and has been followed by an actual and practo be acted upon in connection with the prestical construction of it, has been continued during long periods of time, and applied to these theories was at that day held by but era of cases, it is afterwards too comparatively few persons. The first two late to call in question the correctness of received not only much the greater number of

do hi counsel perceive, that it is essential to

his defense in this case to maintain this part of the argument, nevertheless, if this tribunal

Great regard ought, in construing a law. to be paid to the construction which the sages to judge of the intention of the makers at the that the Constitutio 1 had lodged the power ei- 21st of February."

power. That motion was seconded by Mr. Constitution has not lodged the power any Madison. Both amendments were adopted, where, except that it has left it, as I under been considered as the sense of the legislative department on this subject.

Some allusion has been made to the fact pertinent remarks which will be found to have that this law was passed only by the action of the Vice President. Upon that subject I

the Constitution, section 448. It will there be found that the learned commentators consider resentatives. I repeat the President had to Constitution, which he there describes, as of very great weight in determining his reasons. that the expositions of various departments of

Government, upon particular questions, approach in their nature, and have the same recommendation that belongs to a law

He continued: In comparing the decision made in 1789 with the tests that are here suggested by the writer, it will be found, in the first place, that the precise question was un-der discussion; and secondly, that there was a deep sense of its importance; for it was seen that the decision was not to affect the few cases arising here and there in the course the Government, but that it would enter deeply into its practical and daily administration. In the next place, the determination was, so far as such a determination could be entertained and carried into effect, thereby to fix the system for the future; and, in the last place, the men who participated in it must be admitted to have been exceedingly well qualified for their task.

There is another rule to be added to this, which is also of very frequent application, and that is that a long continued practical appli-cation of a decision of this character by those to whom the execution of a law is confided is of decisive weight. I will borrow again from Lord Coke: "Optimus legum interpres con suctudo"-Practice is the best interpretor of the law. Now, what followed this original decision? From 1789 down to 1867 every Senate, every President, and every Congress participated in and acted under the construc-tion of the Government in 1789. Not only was the Government so conducted, but it was a subject sufficiently discussed among the people to bring to their consideration that such a question had existed had been settled in this manner, had been raised again from time to time; and yet, as everybody knows, they were so far from interfering with this on, so far from expressing, in any manner, their disapprobation of the practice which had grown up under it, it is well known that all parties favored and acted upon this

[At this point (2:20) on motion of Senator Edmunds, a recess of fifteen minutes was or-

AFTER RECESS. "The court was, as usual, slow in reassembling. At a quarter before three

Senator Morrill, of Maine, moved to ad-journ, and called for the yeas and nays, vice and consent of the Senate; and, third, which proved effectual in drawing in the absences. Senators McCreery and Patterson, of Tennessee, only voted aye—Senator Morsella and the commission to grant which might, perhaps, be deemed a duty enjoined by the Constitution. The opinion, however, holds that it rill himself voting nay:" or not, after appointment. He continued:"]
All this shows that the choice is with the
President; that the action of the Senate upon

Mr. Curtis continued, after recapitulating the point he was discussing before the recess, as follows:

This is a subject which has been heretofore This is a subject which has been heretofore examined and passed upon judicially in very numerous cases. I do not speak pow, of course, of judicial decisions of this particular pointed under the law of 1789, constituting course, of judicial decisions of this particular question, which is under consideration, whether the Constitution has lodged the pow-er of removal in the President alone, or in the President and the Senate, or has left it in

the War Department. In accordance with that law he was commissioned to hold during the pleasure of the President. President Lincoln has said to the Senate: "I nominate the pleasure of the President. President part to the legislative power; but I speak of the judicial exposition of such a practical construction of the Constitution of of the United States, originated in the way in which this has been sanctioned. There was a very early case, which arone soon after the organization of the Government, and reported under the name of Stewart agt.

— (First Cranch's Reports, 29)
It involved a question concerning the interpretation of the Constitution as to the power which the legislature had to assign to the Judicial exposition of the Constitution is to the power which the legislature had to assign to the Judicial exposition of the Constitution for the decision of the Constitution for the decision of the Constitution of the Constitution followed by such a practical of the case of the assent to Mr. Stanton which the way and which they so insist upon that good taste which is so prevalent among the managers, and which they so insist upon the power which the had state, originated in the way in which this was the organization of the Constitution of the President. What was this for? If it operates in the case of Mr. Stanton and lod office against the will of the President of the Constitution for the Constitution of the Constitution followed by such a practical rate which I think, no lawyer will undertake to controvert—that the effect of such accordance with it; and it is a fixed of such accordance with it; and it is a fixed of such accordance with it; and it is a fixed of such accordance with it; and it is a fixed of such accordance with it; and it is a fixed of such accordance with it; and it is a fixed of such accordance with it; and it is a fixed of such accordance with it; and it is a fixed of such accordance with it; and it is a fixed of such accordance with it; and it is a fixed of such accordance with it; and it is a fixed of such accordance with it

have so considered and held. I beg le vet opinion which he shares with every President law, and Mr. Stanton be within it, the facts who has preceded him-with every Congress that I present to you do not make such a which has preceded the last; on opinion case, that you will not ask me to receive him on American law. I will read from Chancel lor Kent's lectures, found in the first volume, formed on the grounds which I have imperpage 310, marginal paging. After considering fe my indicated, an opinion, which, when this subject, and, it should be noted in reference to this very learned and experienced judicial which I have indicated here, arising formed on the grounds which I have imper- back rist, considering it in an unfavorable light, out of the fact that this law does not pursue power conferred upon him by a clear implication of the Constitution? Where is the power in the Constitution to lievy taxes? Where does the power come from to limit Congress in assigning original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of the United States? Where do a multitude of powers on which congress acts come from in the Constitution, and it has ever since derive power to confer on the Sanate the right to prevent removals from office without the supreme Court of the United States? Whence do you derive power to confer on the Sanate the right to prevent removals from office without its consent? Is it expressly given in the Constitution, and it has ever since in the prevent removals from office without its consent? Is it expressly given in the Constitution, or is it an implication from some of its provisions? I submit that it is impossible to draw any line to limit the duty of the President simply because a power is derived from an implication of the Constitution in ten reason that the subordinate officers in the strangely enough the honorally from an implication of the Constitution instead of from an express provision of it One thing unquestionably is to be expected from the President on all such occasions, and that is that he shall carefully considered. It is supported by the written reason that the subordinate officers in the executive department ought to hold at the pleasure of the head of that department, because he is invested generally with the executive department was right in its opinion? Well, strangely enough, the honorable managers to the manager have a cause he is invested generally with the executive department was right in its opinion? Well as the executive department ought to hold at the pleasure of the head of that department, because he is invested generally with the executive department ought to hold at the pleasure of the head of that department, because he is invested generally with the executive department ought to hold at the pleasure of the head of that department, because he is invested generally with the executive department ought to hold at the pleasure of the head of that department, because he is invested generally with the executive department ought to hold at the pleasure of the head of that department was right in its opinion? Well. utive authority, and every participation in that authority by the Senate is an exception "If the President had really desired."

"If the Presideni had really desired solely to the general principle, and ought to be taken strictly. The President is the great responsible officer for the faithful execution of the laws, and the power of removal was incidental to that duty, and might often be requisite to fulfil it. This, I believe, will be found to be a fair expression of the oninions of those who fair expression of the opinions of those who had occasion to examine this subject in their researches, or as a matter of speculation. In this case, however, the President of the law entitled, "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices", which I verily believe to In this case, however, the President of the United States had to construe, not merely the general question where his power was lodged, not merely the effect of this decision made in 1789, and the practice of the Government under it since, but he had to Government under it since, but he had to removal, lest Stanton should answer this information in the nature of a gue warranto. Government under it since, but he had to construe a particular law, the provisions of which were before him, and might have an application to the case upon which he felt called upon to act. And it is necessary, in order to do justice to the President in reference order to do justice to the President in reference order to do justice to the President in reference order to do justice to the President in reference order to do justice to the President in reference order to do justice to the President in reference order to do justice to the President in reference or the president in the nature of a quo warranto, which I intend that the Attorney General shall file at an early day, by saying that he holds the office of Secretary of War by the appointment and authority of Mr. Lincoln, which has never been revoked. Anxious that which has never been revoked. Anxious that there shall be no collision or disagreement between the several departments of the Government and the Executive, I lay before the Senate this message, that the reasons for my action, as well as the action itself, for the purpose indicated, may meet your concur-

Thus far the quotation shows the communication which the President should have obtained from the managers and sent to the Senate, in order to make this matter exactly right. Then follows this:

"Had the Senate received such a message. he representatives of the people might never have deemed it necessary to impeach the President for such an act to insure the safety of the country, even if they had denied the

votes, but much the greater weight of reason accuracy of his legal positions. The rule is laid down in the quaint lanin the course of that debate. So much so that
So that it seems that it is, after all, not th
guage of Lord Coke, as follows:

when this subject came under the consideraremoval of Mr Stanton, but the manner is So that it seems that it is, after all, not the tion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of exparte —, Mr. Justice Towns- of that removal, after it was made, for which who lived about the time, or soon after it was end, who delivered the opinion of the court in the President is to be impeached. That man made, put upon it, because thy are best able that case, says that it has never been doubted ner is called here "The defiant message of the I have read that message time when the law was made. Contemporanca ther in the President alone or with the Senate as you all have read it. If you can find any positio fortissima in lege."

—certainly an inaccuracy; but then it required thing in it but what is decorous and respectful a very close scrutiny, and a careful examinator to the Senate, and to all concerned, your tastes Marshall's life of Washington in regard to the action by the House of Representatives on a that debate, to ascertain that it had been debill on the subject, in 1789, when Mr. Benson offered an amendment to the effect that the power of removal is solely in the President, as I understand, I may be mistaken in this and said that, if that prevailed, he would move to strike out certain words conveying the implication that it was a subject of legislative power. That motion was accorded by the subject of these opinions were wrong; that the long but has but, as I understand, it is the theory of this tutional; he is not impeached here decause he center tutional tutional; he is not impeached here decause he center tutional tuti both of these opinions were wrong; that the constitution has not lodged the power any House of Representatives considers that this honorable body was addressed by a and the bill, passing into a law, has ever since been considered as the sense of the legislative course, by the legislature itself, according to in the terms which the honorable manager

its own will. Because, as Chief Justice Mar- has dictated. I now come, Mr. Chief Justice and Senators. shall somewhere remarks. (and it is one of those to another topic connected with this matter of the removal of Stanton, and the action of been carried by him into many of his decisibeg leave to read from the life of President Adams, by his grandson, vol. 1, pages 448-450. He here gives an account, so far as can be ascertained, of what that debate was. He terminates the subject in this way. These reasons." he says (that is the Vice President. Ones,) when it comes to a question whether a power exists, the peculiar mode in which it must be exercised must be left to the will of the body that possesses it." And, therefore, if this be a legislative power, it was very apparent to the President of the United States— should believe that the President under it. The honorable managers take the ground, amongst others, that whether, upon a true construction of this tenure-of-office act, Mr. Stanton is or is not legally the Secretary of War, or even if you should believe that the President under it. ons.) "when it comes to a question whether a the President under it. The honorable manreasons," he says (that is, the Vice President's reasons), "were not committed to paper, however, and can, therefore, never be known, but in their substance it is certain that he never tive power, the legislature may lodge it in the | tation of the law; he is not to be permitted to and the shadew of a doubt.

I refer also to 1st Story's Commentaries on Senate, may retain it in the two Houses of allege that his purpose was to test the question to the Congress, or may give it to the House of Rep tion concerning its constitutionality; and the resean is that he has done and said ered a contemporary construction of the construe this particular law; and that, as I such things. Well, we all know that there is understand it, is the theory of that law. at common law a doctrine called rules of estoppel, founded undoubtedly on good reason. founded claim; I do not undertake to Although they were called in the time of "Mr. Curtis read the extract—To the effect hat the expositions of various departments of lovernment, upon particular questions, approach in their nature, and have the same ecommendation that belongs to a law.

He continued: In comparing the decision tion has been started since, it has had through a recent period very few advocates, and that involved. Where on a matter of fact no fair, candid mind can deny or doubt at the private right accrues, and where this day that it is incapable of being doubted one of the parties to the controversy does and disbelieved after examination. It may himself what he ought not, in good conscient be the truth, after all, but it is not a truth to be allowed either to assert or deny. But, which shines with a clear and certain light did any one ever heard of an estoppel in a that a man is guilty of a crime because he does not perceive it. The President not only a party had put himself into such a condition had to construe this particular law, but he that when he comes into a court of justice had to construe its application, its constitu-tional ability to apply to this particular case. Supposing the case of Mr. Stanton to be what I have endeavored to show, which was not by reason of a estoppel, under any system of within its terms—let us assume that the case jurisprudence that ever prevailed in the civilis within its application—let us assume that the proviso, in describing the case of Secretary States should be impeached, and removed taries, described the case of Mr. Stanton-did | from office, not by reason of the truth of his Mr. Stanton, having been appointed by Pres- case, but because he is estopped from appeal dent Lincoln, under the act of 1789, and commissioned to hold the office during the pleasThere is no matter of fact here; they have ure of the President by force of this law, ac quire a right to hold this office against the which shows the date of the commission and will of the President, down to April, 1869? Now, there is one thing certain. It has never the whole matter of fact involved. The rest i been doubted under the Constitution, and is the constitutionality of this tenure of office ac not capable of being doubted, and that is, and the application of it to the case which that the President is to make the choice of they have thus made for themselves, and also officers. Whether having made the choice, the construction of the Constitution of the and they being inducted into office, they can be removed, is another question; but to the Pres-whether that has lodged the power of removal ident alone is confided the power of choice. In the first place, he alone can nominate. When both parties.

the Senate has consented to the nomination, I respectfully submit, therefore, in reply to he is not bound to commission the officer; he the ground which is taken here that no con-has his second opportunity for the considera duct of the President, who comes to assert, ion and acceptance or rejection of the choice | not a private right, but a great public right he originally made. Upon this subject, allow | confided to his office by the people-in which me to read from the opinion of Chief Justice if anybody is estopped the people may be es-Marshall, in the case of — against —, where it is expressed more clearly than I do or say could put this great public right can do.

["Mr. Curtis read from the opinion which into that extraordinary position. What has be done? What are the facts they rely upon enumerates the clauses of the Constitution out of which to work this estoppel, as they bearing upon the subject, and says they seem to contemplate three distinct operations—the nomination, which is the sole and voluntary her 1867, informing the Senate that he had her 1867, informing the Senate that he had suspended Mr. Stanton by a certain order, a copy of which he gave; that he had appointe General Grant to exercise the duties of the office ad interim by a certain other order, a tence of this question, whether Mr Stanton was in the tenure of office bill

and the e istence of the other question whether this was or was not a constitutiona law. Then he invoked the action of the Sen-There was nothing misrepresented; there was nothing concealed, which he was bound to state. It is complained by the honorable managers that he did not tell the Senate that their action should be such as to restore Mr. Stanton practically to the position of the office, or should go to law. It may have been possibly an omission; but I rather think that

He has questioned whether the law was He has questioned whether the law was constitutional, and whether Mr. Stanton was within it; and then he submits that he had reason to believe, and did believe, that they thought the law unconstitutional; that they thought Mr. Stanton was within it. He submitted to their considerationthe facts that he acted was a submitted to their consideration the facts that he

in the case of Stanton, when he must eithe act or abandon the power that he holds, it was insisted upon that he must run a "muck" against the law, and take every possible oportunity to give it a blow.

On questions of administrative duty merely the President felt bound to obey it. this emergency arose, however, so that his department of the Government could not be arried on, he must meet it. He did not fear embarrassment or difficulty in the public service because of the suspension or remova of a fraudulent collector. These changes in c mmissions had nothing to do with this ubject; they were made subject to the condions prescribed by law, one of which was that the Senate must consent to a removal. Not only the law of Congress, but the Consti-tution was the law of the land. The changes in the Treasury Department also had nothing o-do with the subject of removal, wherever it was vested. All officers held subject to the power of removal vested somewhere. He saw nothing in this subject of estoppel growing out of the action of the President, either in he message to the Senate of December 12, or in the changes in the commission or in the sending to the Senate notices of suspension of different officers, that has any bearing upon the construction of the tenure-of-offic act. as night be constitutional, the President might have acted, and might have been bound to act, under it; still if Mr. Stanton was not within it the case remains as it was originally; and the case not being within that law, the first article was entirely without foundation.

On motion of Senator Johnson, the Court diourned until twelve to-morrow: and at 3:50 the Senate went into executive session, and

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER,

(Successor to Power & Spalding.)

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE. Would respectfully call the attention of the public

would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operaion.
These stoves, which comprise a great variety is lesign, size and price, have been selected from the lesis stove markets in the country, and will warran he highest recommendations to meet the wasts of

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be I also have a fine assortment of fascy Japanned ware, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freesers, ac., i will manufacture and keep constantly on hand

TIN WARE

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular am preparate as cannot fair as cannot fair action paid to Roofing.
Guttering.
Spouting, and Genery

Bouting, and General job work.

See All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper brass and iron.

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Steam Fitters and Plumbers, and Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe, &c.

Gardware.

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CUTLERY, SADDLERY

DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS. AMMUNITION, (all kinds,)

Rifles and Pistols:

COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOOD-WORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES. AND SADDLERY,

Is now full and complete. We invite any persons wanting any goods in the above lines to give us a call and examine soods and prices. We are determined to sell goods as low as any house in the West. OWENS & BARKLEY.

TO MERCHANTS.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,

(Direct from the Factories.) We have just been receiving the

LARGEST STOCK

of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this market. All our goods are from the VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Coburn & Cladin's best Boots.
Allen & Flogg's Boots & Brogans.
Batchelder's Boots and Brogans.
Loring's Boots and Brogans.
A. J. White's celebrated Women's and Children's

hoes.
Francis Dane's celebrated Women's and Chil-iren's Shoes and Brogans.
Boyd & Corry's celebrated Women's and Chil-Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Chil-Kimball's celebrated Women's and Misses' Shees. And all other A 1 brands of calf, kip and moreocc Hats.

Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush, and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, made to order. OWENS & BARKLEY. Wall Daper.

1868

1868 WALL PAPER

JAMES SMITH would call the attention of purchasers to his larg and well selected stock of paper hangings, consist-ing of

SATINS, AND BLANKS, ALSO

WINDOW SHADES OF LINEN AND PAPER All of the latest styles which he will sell at the BOOK AND JOB PRINTING owest market rates. lowest market rates.

China, Glass and Queensware. R. ALBERT'S

NEW

CHINA PALACE

No. 35, Second street, North side,

The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queenmoare House in the West.

MAYSVILLE, KY

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has on hand one of the largest

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES,

FANCY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. My new stock having been imported at very low

Undersell Considerably all Cincinnati Bills. Country dealers and housekeepers will save from

FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. By learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere

erfect satisfaction given, or the socds taken back and the money refunded TERMS CASH

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GREAT DEPOT OF

At this point Mr. Curtis pleaded fatigue; Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Albata and Britannia Ware.

> A splendid assortment of castors, pitchers, coffee and teapots, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, molasses eans, spittoons, mugs, candlesticks, spoons, forks, knives, ladiso,

> 300 Coal Oil Lamps and Chundeliers, or churches, parlors, bedreoms, hall and kitchens Chimneys, globes, paper shades, wicks, burners, and pure coal oil.

> > 100 Pair Flower Vases,

all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars r. Tea trays and waiters, all styles, sires an unlittee: Japanned tin and toilot sets, plain and ornamented; table outlory, knives and forks; silver-plated and steel blades, carvers, the silver-plated with silver shows home.

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR CASHI R. ALBERT'S China Palace.

R. ALBERT, 35 EAST SECOND STREET.

HOUSE

FURNISHING GOODS!

CARPETS:

Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, hemp stair carpets, carpet lining, floor, stair and table oilcloths, mattings, rugs, door mats, buggy mats.

A beautiful and large assortment of WINDOW SHADES and FIXTURES, Curtains and curtain goods,

GILT CORNICES. TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. BEDSPREADS.

TOWELS AND NAPKINS, CURTAIN PINS AND WOLDERS and an elegant assortment of

French and English Wall Paper CHARLES PHISTER VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, AND CHAINS French & American Clocks, by the single piece at wholesale prices, at R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

R. ALBERT, PIANO DEALER

Second street, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

STEINWAY & SONS', CHAS. M. STIEFF'S ROVENSTEEN & CO., and other makes o Reduction of \$25 to \$100

Of Cincinnati prices.

Full seven-octave Pianes, in fine resewood cases overstrung scale, guaranteed at \$300, \$325, \$350, \$375. Extra large, fine square grand Pianes, at from \$400 to \$750. 1 will, upon demand, order and furnish Pianos from any other manufacturer whatever, at the above great reduction in prices.

Second hand Pianos for sale, rent, and taken in ex-ehange. All piano rents Invariably

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Do not buy third and fourth rate Pianos, at high prices, from irresponsible persons, if you can get a good instrument, fully warranted, for less money.

WAREROOM

CHINA PALACE. SECONDSTREET. Marble Oorks

MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS. H. GILMORE. Market street. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY. Orders from the country soilsited. Persons desirng work, by communicating the same, will be promptly waited upon. [my18 ly

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Commission Alerchants. (PROCERIES AND LIQUORS. .

W. L. PEARCE,

Wholesale Grocer

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Sutten street, opposite the Hill House

MAYSVILLE, KY.

I am new receiving from New York and other astern ports, the following supply of fresh

FAMILY GROCERIES, purchased at the lowest net cash price, and now

purchased at the lowest net cash price, and now offer to merchants and customers at CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS.

Rio, Java and Laguayra coffee, Crushed, granulated andcoffee A sugar, Leveving's, Choice N. O. and Island sugar,
Baltimore sirups, in bbls, half bbls and kegs.

New fish, in bbls, half bbls and kits,
Choice green and black teas,
Washboards, brooms, buckets, tubs,
Fancy toilet and barsoaps,
Star and tallow candles, shot,
Wrapping paper, writing paper, envelopes,
New Castle soda, indigo, madder, alum, salt,
Hard pressed and fine cutchewing tobacco.
Smoking tobacco, eigars, blacking,
Cove oysters, spices, matches,
Raisins, figs, almonds, sardines,
Hemp and ute twins.

Rice, starch, &c.
I offer to the trade also a large variety of LIQUORS. including choice old Bourbon, in bbls and bottles, fine French brandy, champagne wine, ginger wine, native wine and

RECTIFIED WHISKY. I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on the most reasonable terms. My personal attention will be given to the sale and shipment of all good-

consigned to my care.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same man ner with reference to quantity, quality and price as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

Tespectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

W. L. PEARCE.

AT

HAMILTON GRAY'S

OLD STAND,

Corner Second and Sutton Streets.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

JUST RECEIVED: 10 hhds choice Demorara sugar; 5 Porto Rica do Just received 20 bls crushed sugar; Just received

20 bls crushed sugar;

20 "granulated sugar;

20 "powdered do

15 "Stra "C" do

15 "extra "C" do

Just received

15 bbls Balt. golden sirup;

25 hairbbls Balt. do do

30 kegs do do do

20 "Boston do

10 bbls southward do

Just received

25 bble eider vinegar;

10 bbls southward do

Just received

50 bbls Louisville lime;

Just received a large lot of old Bourbon whisky.

This is a very desirable lot, and will be sold at a short profit for eash or to punctual dealers.

Just received

kegs pure English ada.

My ock of groceries and liquors is now complete and I would solicit a continuance of the patronage herefore so liberally extended to the house.

E. GRAY.

Mayaville, September 12, 1866.

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TERMS CASH! FIRST OF THE SEASON

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR! In hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, crush and granulated sugar.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, Sirup, Coffee, Guapowder, Ter Tea.
Claars
Claars
Candles.
Soap.
Paper. &c. &c.

WOOD & WILLOW WARE FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

Gin, Wines, and Brandies, which we will sell any way to suit purchasers. Will exchange for Meai, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Lard, tincon, Flax seed and Feathers. Flour and Sait always on hands. W. J. ROSS & CO. Cor. Market and Third Street, decl7twaw. MAYSVILLE, K.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Agent for Sale of Lumber and Coal, Offers for sale at lowest cash rates, a choice lot o

LUMBER, COAL AND

SHAVED PINE & SAWED SHINGLES SHAVED POPULAR & CHESNUTSHINGLES. LATH, SASH, & DRESSED FLOORING. Office and yard on Third street, near the Cour apri6tw&wly.

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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, NEW ORLE ANS SUGAR OF THE BEST RECEIVED WEEKLY.

FOR SALE BY P. B. VANDEN & CO. Cor, Third & Market Street. deell twaw

FRESH GROCERIES.

PRESTON, WOOD, & CO. Wholesale Grocers, GRAIN, Commission & Forwarding Merchants, No. 15 Market St.,

LIQUOR. FLOUR, SALT, BACON, LARD, GRASS SEEDS & GENERAL PRODUCE.
Special inducements offered to Tobacco Shippers jan22vly. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE

MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania MICHAEL WARTMAN;

(Successor to BOLDIN & WARTHAN,) Tobacco & Gen. Commission MERCHANT

PHILADELPHIA

8 F M. S - 2.05

105 N. Water at. & 106 N. Belawere Ave.

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Commission Merchants TIV ALL

Whom It May Concern I see from some of our city papers that come of our merchants advertise

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR

as though it was something new. The understand

N. O. SUGAR

SINCE THE 21st OF DECEMBER, 1806. AND SHALL NOT BE WHILE THERE IS ANY MADE.

YOU HAD BETTER LOOK BF-FORE YOU BUY! I have on hand a moderate assortment of

GROCERIES.

fully equal to the demand of this market. Also

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CIGARS OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE

STOCK ALE, IN BOTTLES & & BARRELS. RIFLE & BLASTING POWDER, WHISEY. BRANDIES, GINA WINES. The public will always find the above named arti-

No. 17 Market Street, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY. As long as my name is painted on the Wall, DUDLEY A. RICHARDOON

CHARLES A. LOVE.

GROCERY, PRODUCE. Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANT, Second st. below Sutton,

MAYSVILLE, KY. DEALER IN

Farm implements, grain, grass and garden assets of every variety. my stock of heavy greecries, such as Sugars,

Teas,

Coffee

Syraps,

Molasses, &c. &c.,
is complete. Having been purchased during the late decline in goods, we are prepared to compete, both in quality, and price with any house in the city.

I am offering below Cincinnati prices a large assection of

Canned Fruits. Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Oysters, Raises, Fig. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE ALWAYS ON HIND.

Farmers wanting a reaper, or moves will fad uier interest to call and examine the CHAMPION, the best and cheapest machine over sold in this market. Circulars sent free on feccipt of address. I am prepared to receive and forward all kinds of goods at lower rates than the lowest, parties having TOBACCO. or anything to ship, will do well to call and seem before making their arrangements.

marl4 tw&w ly CHARLES A. LOVE.

stierchant Cailors and Clothiers WHE GREAT DECLINE

MONEY SCARCE

W. B. KAHN & Co.

CLOTHING ABUNDANT.

MERH CANT AILORS.

CLOTHIERS

No. 37, Second street, (ADJOINING CHINA PALACE.)

The great reduction in prices of all kinds of doth-ng and furnishing goods, makes it to every wear's laterest to buy, and buy NoW!

The decline in many kinds of cloths, cassing re-and other goods for gentlemsa's wear, is said to have been greater than in any other article, and

W. B. KAHN & CO.

propose to keep always square with the market, or A LITTLE BELOW. THEY MANUFACTURE

ALL THEIR OWN

CLOTHING!

and upon as large a scale as any western house. They use the best material, employ the all MA best hands, and always try to give the best bargains. Their

stock is now UNUSUALLY LAROR IN EVERY BRANCH OF THEIR DUSINGS

and they are determined to sell largely requellers of

ALL COMPETITORS WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION

STAR SHIRT!

TO OUR CELEBRATED

THE BEST MADE AND THE BEST FITTING SHIRT KNOWN TO THE TRADE. OUR STOCK OF COLLARS, in or taldres as deide LINEN AND PAPER

is large and cheaper than any west of the nounting. DRAWERS.

> UNDERSHIRTS na .. of margaoled SOCKS, and lo sides

SUSPENDERS, MOTO de., de., de., NECK TIES,

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